

## FRANCE UNMOVED BY GERMAN PEACE OFFER TO ALLIES

Kaiser Must First Make  
Reparation, Foreign  
Minister Declares

## VICTORY FIRST AIM

Government In Accord  
With Wilson's Message  
To Congress

## DEPUTIES APPROVE

Resolution For No Annexa-  
tions And No Indemnities  
Voted Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 27.—In an important debate in the Chamber on the Government's Russian policy, M. Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that the Allies had unanimously decided that it was impossible to have official relations with the Bolsheviks owing to the latter's violations of alliances while simultaneously showing a pro-German bias. All France disapproved of the Bolsheviks; nevertheless they would maintain touch with the same elements in Russia. France does not despair of her ancient ally and awaited the chance to resume her former relations.

"We are not intervening in the internal policy of Russia but are proceeding to safeguard our considerable interests there. We are replying favorably to the populations who wish to maintain friendly relations with us, thereby pursuing a policy with a view to the ultimate regeneration of Russia."

### Victory Necessary First

Amid loud applause, M. Pichon declared that the first war aim of the Government was to conquer. It was in complete accord with President Wilson and it would consider the war won only when the German people are ready to make reparation for the wrongs they have done. The question of Alsace-Lorraine was a world-question because it was a symbol of right.

The deliverance of Jerusalem was not a British victory but a victory for the whole civilized world, spelling deliverance for the populations and the institution of an international regime of justice and liberty.

The policy of the Government was approved unanimously by the 334 Deputies present.

Referring to the peace proposals made by the Central Powers, M. Pichon said that Germany was endeavoring to draw France into negotiations but there could be no question of a territorial or economic status quo. When France was informed directly of the terms of peace of the Central Powers she would consider them with her Allies, but such indirect peace proposals did not deserve consideration. Whether the negotiations between Russia and Germany ended in the capitulation of Russia or broke down, France would continue the war. The Allies were determined to pool all their resources in order to give their armies maximum power.

M. Pichon remarked that Germany had attempted the impossible task of conquering the world but the world would conquer her. "France will have saved the soul of the world—it is for that that we are working."

### Russian Formula Rejected

Prior to the passing of the unanimous vote of confidence already mentioned, a motion by Deputy Longuet favoring the revision of the Allies' war aims in accordance with the Russian formula of a general peace without annexations or indemnities was rejected by 378 votes to 143, the minority being practically all Socialists.

Le Journal, on the eve of the day when M. Stephen Pichon, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was about to define his policy to the Chamber, interviewed him to know his personal ideas concerning the principal questions in the order of the day.

As to the possibility of Germany finding facilities for revictualing in Russia, M. Pichon was rather sceptic. He thinks that before her transports are reorganized and before the "moujik" has resumed work many years will elapse, during which time

(Continued on Page 19)

## Defence Opens Its Case In Champions Libel Suit

Counsel Says He Will Show Mr. Rodger Bought  
Sweeps Tickets On Defendant's Behalf

The case for the plaintiff in the libel suit brought by Mr. H. D. Rodger against T. L. Wong, the police interpreter, over the winnings of the Champion Sweepstake, was concluded yesterday morning at the Mixed Court before American Assessor M. F. Perkins and Magistrate. The session was devoted to the concluding evidence of Mr. Rodger himself, the report of Mr. George F. Lindsay of Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, chartered accountants, and part of the opening statement for the defence by Mr. E. W. Godfrey, counsel for Wong. The case will resume its hearing Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Rodger, in answer to the Court from the witness box, said that what he wished to say in his petition was that the defendant knew and consented to the sale of the ticket before the race was run and he ratified the sale afterwards. Mr. Lancaster was the first man of the Race Club who was informed that witness held the Ortole ticket jointly with a Chinese. This conversation took place in the absence of the Chinese. Witness read the letter written by defendant asking for the tickets and he replied to it by giving the numbers of the tickets.

Interpretation Of Letter  
Assessor: What impression did the words "bought on my account" give to you?

Witness: I did not notice that phrase. I did not see that phrase until the letter was handed to me by Mr. Godfrey.

Witness did not read the letter carefully. If he did, he would have put it down as inaccurate English.

Assessor: Do you suggest that the words used in this letter, and the defendant's later statement of the fact that it was his investment was part of a preconceived plan on his part to set up some sort of a claim?

Witness: No, I don't think so at all. I think he actually made an

error in his letter. With regard to his other statement, he corrected that in the presence of the witnesses.

Assessor: Your explanation is that it is purely coincidental.

Witness: Yes, I don't think there is any connections between the two.

### Lawyer's Accounts Examined

Before Mr. Lindsay submitted his report on the investigation he had made of the accounts of Mr. Rodger, Mr. Godfrey raised an objection, saying that he had not been given an opportunity to know what the particulars of the claimed damages were, so that he would be prepared to meet what might be brought out. Mr. Rodger then stated that he would only show that severe general loss has been sustained by him as a result of Wong's statements and that Mr. Godfrey would have ample opportunity to defend his case. Of course, he would not be able to show special damages. He contended that no big cases had come into his office since the races.

The report of Mr. Lindsay indicated that there was a considerable depression of business in Mr. Rodger's office during the month ending Dec. 14 in comparison with the business during the two previous months.

Examined by Mr. Rodger, Mr. Lindsay stated that he prepared the report himself from books for cash receipts and bank receipts, found them correct and was satisfied that the accounts were genuine. Cross-examined, witness said that he only examined the cash receipts books and the bank paying book. He did not see any cash book, because there was none, although he did ask for it.

Mr. Godfrey—All that you have been able to check is that this firm paid into a certain account in a bank and apparently wrote receipts for cor-

(Continued on Page 6)

## ITALIAN FRONT QUIET SAVE FOR AIR RAID

Twenty-Five Enemy Planes Try  
To Bombard Treviso; Eight  
Brought Down

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 27.—An official communique reports: Twenty-five enemy aeroplanes attempted to bombard our aviation camp westward of Treviso. British and Italian aeroplanes ascended and our anti-aircraft batteries came into action and forced the enemy to retire. Eight enemy machines were brought down.

Eight machines renewed the attempt in the afternoon. We drove them off, bringing down three.

Altogether eight machines fell in our lines and three in the enemy's lines. All our machines returned. The damage done by the raiders was insignificant.

London, December 27.—An official despatch from the British headquarters in Italy says that prisoners state that the enemy's bombing attack on Treviso was in retaliation for an attack made by a British aeroplane which caused many casualties in a military train.

The German official communique says:

We repulsed an Italian attack at Monte Tomba.

### FIGHTING IN AFRICA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, December 27.—An official despatch from Mozambique reports:

Two thousand Germans with ten machine-guns and two cannon attacked our positions on Mount Mkuia which were held by 250 Portuguese troops with five machine-guns.

The enemy made an assault after three days fighting and took nine officers and 17 men prisoners. Forty of the Portuguese troops were killed or wounded.

The Germans have liberated their prisoners. We put out of action five machine-guns before they fell into the enemy's hands.

### AMERICAN CLUB AT-HOME

Open house for members and their friends will be held at the American Club New Year's Day from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m.

## ARTILLERY IS ACTIVE NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN

Only Gun Duels Reported, Snow-  
storm Preventing Heavy  
Infantry Actions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: The artillery has been active northward of St. Quentin and in the neighborhoods of Arras, Messines and eastward of Ypres. Flying was intermittent on Wednesday owing to snow storms. The enemy's trenches were bombed and machine-gunned while bombs were dropped on his billets during the night.

(By wireless.) A German official communique states:—There has been lively fighting at Houthoult Wood, on the north bank of the Lys and in the neighborhoods of Moeuvres and Maroeling.

We stormed the first two trenches northwestward of Bezonvaux, on a breadth of 900 metres, blew up the enemy's shelters and returned, according to orders, with 100 prisoners.

London, December 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wires that he has nothing to report.

Paris, December 27.—The official communique issued this evening reports: On the right of the Meuse the artillery activity continued marked in the region of Caurieres Wood and Bezonvaux.

Our batteries caught some enemy troops assembling northward of Bezonvaux and dispersed them with heavy loss.

## FRENCH CONSUL SLAIN IN BATTLE AT IRKUTSK

Fierce Fighting Between Red  
Guards And Cossacks Reported  
In Wire To Harbin

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Harbin, December 29.—Fierce fighting has occurred at Irkutsk between the Red Guards and the Cadets and Cossacks. The Red Guards have murdered the French Consular Agent and two other Frenchmen. The town is on fire and the population starving. The Maximists are receiving reinforcements from Krasnojarsk.

## Famous Kremlin, Moscow, Where Heavy Fighting Took Place



The famous Kremlin, at Moscow, where, according to dispatches from Russia, much fighting in the Bolshevik revolt centered. Various conflict-  
ing reports were first to the effect that the Kerensky forces in Moscow had been trapped in the Kremlin and later to the effect that the Bolshevik revolutionists were making their stand there. There is no doubt that much heavy fighting took place about the ancient buildings, once the seat of government of the Tartar Tsars.

## SORMS IS ACQUITTED OF EMBEZZLING CHARGE

Enemy Subject Accused Of Customs  
Frauds Released Because  
of Lack of Evidence

A. W. Sorms, the German charged with embezzling government funds belonging to the Chinese Maritime Customs, was acquitted yesterday morning in the Mixed Court by Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Wong. Sorms was ordered to enter into a bond on his own recognizance that he will not leave Shanghai within six months from date of judgment. The \$5,000 that he put up as security was ordered to be returned.

In delivering judgment, the court stated that although there was room for suspicion of complicity between the accused and the absconding Chinese shroffs, Chu Yu-chuan and Wu Fu-chien, the court decided that the accused should be released on account of the lack of evidence. However, when the Chinese are arrested and if their confession should implicate the accused, he should again be brought up for trial.

## Tuan's Right-Hand Man Comes To Shanghai

Former Premier Now More  
Powerful Than Ever,  
He Declares

General Hsu Shu-cheng, the former Vice-Minister of War, generally considered the leading spokesman of General Tuan Chi-jui, is now in Shanghai, staying at the Burlington Hotel. He has expressed the opinion that General Tuan is more powerful than ever. As Director of the Bureau for the Participation in the War, he is now able to negotiate for loans and recruit troops without the approval of the provinces. With the assistance of the Allied nation, he says, Tuan expects to train a most up-to-date army for the front.

## Ship Bound For Russia, From U.S. Called Back

Puts In At Osaka With Railway  
Materials Designed For  
Vladivostok

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Tokio, December 29.—The N.Y.K. s.s. Toyooka Maru, which was bound from New York for Vladivostok with railway materials and munitions, but which was ordered, by wireless, to suspend its voyage, has now arrived at Osaka.

## The Weather

Fine and cold. The maximum temperature yesterday was 28.7 and the minimum 16, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 41 and 33.6.

## American Flood Relief Fund Here Now \$3,323

Every \$10 Makes Five Warm Suits For Freezing  
Northern Sufferers

Major C. P. Holcomb, chairman of the American Flood Relief Committee of Shanghai, on his recent visit to Peking and Tientsin was able to view at first hand the needs of the flood victims and the steps being taken to relieve them. He reports that the American Flood Relief camp in Tientsin is being ably and efficiently administered by United States army officers.

Major Holcomb made special arrangements with Mr. Roger S. Greene, representing the American Red Cross on the Metropolitan Flood Relief Council, whereby Mr. Greene will personally see to it that clothes, etc., forwarded by the American Flood Relief Committee of Shanghai, will be sent where most urgently needed and distributed without waste.

There is still great need for money, clothing and food in Chihli. Major Holcomb's committee has devoted all its efforts in applying its fund solely to the collecting of old clothing and manufacture of new, warm clothing.

To date 40 large packing cases of old foreign clothing and in addition 900 new wadded native suits have been shipped. This week a further lot of 600 new suits will be completed and shipped.

Donors will have the satisfaction of knowing that every ten dollars subscribed is the means of providing five suits of warm clothing and probably saving that number of human lives. The present spell of freezing weather in Shanghai should bring this fact home to everyone. Checks, compromise orders or cash should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. G. F. Ashley, care of the China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanjing Road, who will issue receipts. He wishes to acknowledge moneys received to date as follows:

Previously acknowledged ..... 2,702.80  
B. S. Chapman ..... 10.00  
O. D. Behrens, Kioshan, Honan ..... 34.69

Ship Split In Two,  
Passengers Saved

Ellerman Liner Goes Aground  
On Reef In Delagoa Bay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 27.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Times gives details of the wreck of the s.s. City of Nagpur (8,331 tons; Ellerman Line, Ltd.), on Danne Reef, at Delagoa Bay. He says that the passengers, numbering 259, were saved and also part of the cargo of 8,000 tons and four race-horses valued at £7,000. The ship has split in two and is aground. The ship and cargo are valued at £1,000,000.

## Government Control For Oils and Fats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 28.—The Food Controller takes possession of all oils and fats in or arriving in the United Kingdom on and after January 1.

## GERMANY'S OFFER OF PEACE DOESN'T CHANGE U.S. PLANS

America Still Refuses  
Agreement; Only German  
People Can Act

## ALSACE-LORRAINE?

Teutons Insist On Return  
To Situation Before  
The War

## THEY YIELD MUCH

"Do Not Intend Take Any  
Territory Now  
Occupied"

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, December 27.—The opinion is generally expressed that the object of the German peace reply is to protract the negotiations, without any expectation of peace, in order to mislead the German people and to strengthen the Western front.

The attitude of the United States is unchanged as regards its determination not to enter into any agreement with a Government unrepresentative of the people.

The silence of Germany with regard to Alsace-Lorraine is explained.

### German Peace Terms

Amsterdam, December 27.—Replying to the six points in the Russian demands cabled on the 23rd, the Central Powers declare that:

(1) They do not intend to forcibly appropriate any territories at present occupied.

(2) They have no intention to rob any nation of an independence which has been lost during the war.

(3) The question of the self-determination of national groups which possess no state or independence cannot be regulated as between States but should be solved by every State with its own people independently, in a constitutional manner. The protection of the right of minorities forms an essential and component part of the constitutional right of peoples to self-determination. The Central Powers will grant this right so far as it is practically realisable.

(4) The Central Powers not only renounce indemnification, for the costs of the war, but also for damage done in the war. "Accordingly every belligerent Power would only have to indemnify the expenditure for its nationals who were prisoners of war as well as for the damage done in its own territory by illegal acts of force committed against civilian nationals of an enemy country." The question of the creation of an international fund for this purpose could only be considered if the other belligerents desired the peace negotiations.

### Must Return Colonies

(5) The return of the German Colonies constitutes an essential part of the German demands from which Germany will never desist.

(6) There must be no economic restraint after the war. "This condition is of the greatest importance in the preparation of amicable relations between the belligerent countries."

Petrograd, December 27.—The Russian official version of the reply of the Central Powers gives the following addition to the reply as it regards Colonies.

"Considering the nature of German Colonies, the right of free peoples to determine their own destiny is at present practically impossible and the fact that the natives, under unfavorable conditions and without hope of victory against a much stronger enemy who receives supplies by sea, remain until death faithful to their German friends is proof of their attachment to and resolution to maintain contact with Germany."

### Russian View of Colonies

The Russian delegation, replying to the German contention regarding the destiny of the peoples of the German Colonies, sees no reason why the German Colonies should not be evacuated by the troops now occupying them and the regime instituted



during the war annulled so that the peoples of these Colonies may express their opinion with regard to their destiny. Any difficulties in connection with this course could be adjusted by specially appointed Commissioners.

The Russian delegation finally expressed the hope that the other belligerents will join in the peace negotiations when pourparlers are resumed on January 9.

London, December 27.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd wires that the Russian delegation, in their reply to the Central Powers' peace reply, pointed out that the third clause contains a reservation which nullifies the principle of the right of peoples to regulate their own destinies and it declares that the war cannot end without the restoration of the independence of the small nationalities. Furthermore the Russian delegation insists on these rights being protected in the treaty of peace.

#### News Briefs

It is requested that all returns in connection with the Marine Engineers' Football Cup, played on Boxing Day, be sent to the Marine Engineers' Institute not later than tomorrow. The amount collected so far is \$800, but there are many returns yet outstanding.

Second Lieut. H. C. Gray, R. F. A., of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, has been awarded the Military Cross, according to word received here.

Another Shanghai boy, Private Alfred Baldwin Chambers, second son of Mr. and Mrs. P. A. H. Chambers, has died of wounds received in France, the cable reported yesterday. A week ago the young man's father received a cable message that his son, with the London Scottish, had been wounded dangerously in the knee. Pte. Chambers was born in Shanghai January 27, 1899 and was at Weihaiwei School until June, 1912, leaving then for Shoreham Grammar School in England. He tried to join the Officers Training Camp last January and later went to Scotland to try and join the service but was refused on account of his age. Returning to London, he tried the Artists Rifles and, being refused again, went to the London Scottish, giving his age as 19. He went to France last June.

Tsung En-daung, a servant employed by Mrs. Silva, 53 Range Road, was ordered yesterday at the Mixed Court to pay a fine of \$15 or go to jail for two weeks for assaulting his employer with a stick.

A new model of the "Roamer—America's Smartest car," is now on view at the Honigsberg Garage. Such is the beauty of design, construction and finish, that the makers would seem to have justification for their claim that the "Roamer" is the "American Rolls Royce."

The Star Garage Co. announce a new arrival of Chandeliers—the car with the marvelous motor. Since its introduction here, the Chandelier has rapidly attained popularity in motoring circles. The new models are well worthy of inspection.

In connection with the appeal for funds made by the Indigent Women's Workroom Sock Fund it is pointed out that this is separate from the King's Daughters' Indigent Women's Work. Miss Cathy S. McMurray is carrying on the work during the absence of Mrs. Wheelock.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration announces that during 1918 foreign newspaper publication of abridged timetables and of connections with the Shanghai-Nanking line will be published in the Peking Daily News, Peking and Tientsin Times and Tientsin Press. Occasional numbered notifications will appear in the Peking Daily News, Peking and Tientsin Times, North China Daily News and THE CHINA PRESS.

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books and magazines from Mrs. R. E. Hurry, Dr. N. H. Bolton, Messrs. C. E. Kaye and Co. and Messrs. F. L. Marshall, E. C. Emmett, F. L. Pratt, Hugh Robinson, R. H. Gaskin, P. Y. Tate, A. Tippet, F. J. Gayes, J. J. Murphy, W. Ross, R. N. Masters and H. Smith.

Mr. J. C. Bristow of the Standard Oil Co., former American Vice-Consul, is the latest victim of the smallpox epidemic. Mr. Bristow was taken ill on Friday and his case was diagnosed as smallpox yesterday.

Fire gutted a silk waste store gone down at P. 712 off North Honan

## Smiles from the Mixed Court



Large numbers of the heroic patriots who sprang to the rescue of the moon Friday night, thus saving future writers of sentimental songs from the terrible prospect of an inspirationless existence, were called at the Mixed Court yesterday.

They dropped in by special request and for reasons of economy, most of them having put up cash bail the night before. Heroism among the local gentry, it seems, is confined to no one class, for in the assembly which drew up before the Assessor the following professions were enumerated, viz: hawkers, carpenters, mafios, cooks, chauffeurs and servants of varying designation.

These were among the most ardent of the embattled citizenry who came out to shoo away the engulfing monster which tried to take the long-haired writers' pet rhyme for "June" away and use it as a Welsh rarebit. They were so ardent about it as a matter of fact that they strayed out into the busier highways to set off their bombs and fireworks, thereby spreading terror among unenlightened carriage ponies and small children as well as among the influences at work on the moon. However, they submitted the noble object of their work and efficiency of the latter as their justification and the Court, admitting the point, leniently gave them the option of paying \$2 toward the support of justice or spending two days away from the home-folks.

#### Blackmail at Reduced Rates

The sliding scale idea is great, in theory, but in practice it is full of punctures and surprises. At least that is the way it is now regarded by Waung Ching-laung, who gave it a try-out the other day.

Waung was in need of funds. The sliding scale applied here all right. He needed sums ranging from enough to buy a bowl of rice to the amount required for having a gay night at the Sing Sze-kai. He bethought him of Waung Vung-foo, the carpenter, and of his flourishing trade. He inveigled Vung-foo to a tea shop by telling him that the shop

keeper wanted some plain and fancy carpentry done to his place. Ching-laung arranged to have a husky friend happen in at about the same time and together they edged Vung-foo into a corner and told him that unless he was pretty blamed prompt about passing over \$60 they were prepared to go to the police and prove that he had been engaging extensively in the opium traffic. Vung-foo, with the strength of the innocent, refused point-blank. Ching-laung and the husky person implored him to listen to reason. They would reduce the figure to \$30. Vung-foo obdurate. They made it \$20. Then \$10. Then \$5. Then \$7. All this took time. They hung at \$7 for a couple of hours and, when the carpenter still held out, came down with a rush to a plea for a sum sufficient to buy two meals.

During all these hours Waung Vung-foo's wife had got anxious and she traced him to the tea shop, perceived his dilemma and shouted for the police, thus procuring Waung Ching-laung three weeks in jail.

#### Silence Golden?—Bunk!

Tsung Yooong-tchang, who is dumb, was found by a policeman within the enclosed premises of the Gas Company. He had a chisel and nearby was a shattered lock. In the Mixed Court Tsung was still dumb, but the chisel and the broken lock spoke for him, and so eloquently as to get him two months in jail.

## NORTHERNERS RESENT ARMISTICE MANDATE

Say It Gives Canton Excuse To Ask Foreign Recognition

General Chang Ching-yao, commander of the Seventh Division, addressed a message to Peking, alleging that the Southwest is utilizing the mandate ordering an armistice to secure the recognition by the foreign powers of the Canton administration as the de facto government. It is alleged that in proclaiming an armistice, the Central Government recognised the Southern government as a belligerent government and on that ground the rebels are asking for the recognition. The militant organs in Peking and Tientsin are loud in their prediction of the establishment of a Southern Government in defiance of the Peking administration. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, in a circular telegram, still advocated the restoration of the defunct Parliament, saying that this will be the only way to uphold the Provisional Constitution.

Only seven provinces, including Shantung, Chihli, Kiangsu and Hupeh and one special administrative district, have expressed their approval of the mandate for an armistice.

Seriously attacking the action of General Lu Yung-ting, Former Civil

Governor Li Yao-han of Kwangtung addressed a lengthy telegram to the Peking Government, describing the situation in his province. Li stated that the recent defeats of government troops were effected really by Lu and asked the government never to trust him. General Lu announced that he has delegated General Niu Yung-chien, the Shanghai revolutionary hero of 1911, to be his representative at the peace conference in Peking.

Japan will either abolish the civil administrations established in Shantung or limit the jurisdiction of these offices over her own subjects in the province, according to the report of Minister Chang Chung-hsian recently made public in Peking. It is stated that the reply to China's protest has already been drafted and it

now only awaits the furnishing touches by Baron Hayashi, who is on his way to Tokio. Minister Chang has been instructed to investigate the much-discussed proposal by Japan to send troops to the front. The Bureau for the Participation in the War at Peking has decided to send one full division March 1 and another division May 1 to participate in Europe.

## The Sailors' War Orphans' Fund

(Under the auspices of the Navy League and the British and Foreign Sailors' Society.)  
Subscription List No. 89.

	Tls.	\$	£ s. d.
"Xmas night collection at 23 Weihaiwei Road .....		\$1.00	
Previously acknowledged .....	22,616.88	55,622.50	4,442 16 0
Remitted to London .....	22,616.88	55,703.50	4,442 16 0
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S. MASON,

Hon. Treasurer,

c/o the North China Insurance Co. Ltd.  
Shanghai, December 29, 1917.



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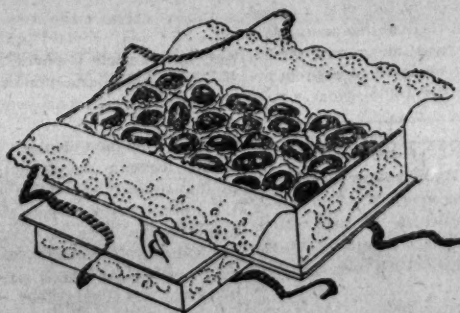
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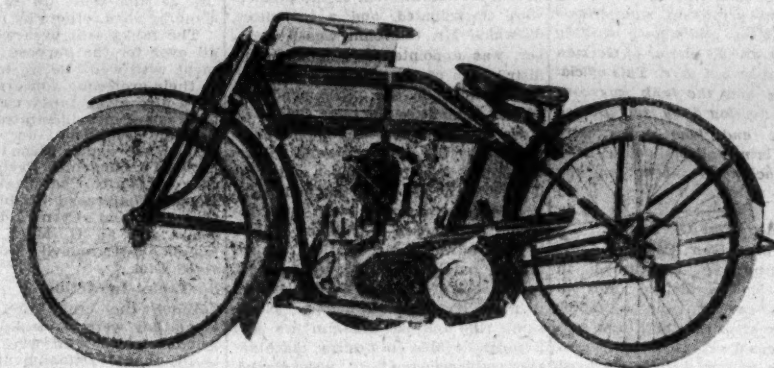
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THE GASOLINE CONSUMPTION IS UNUSUALLY LOW  
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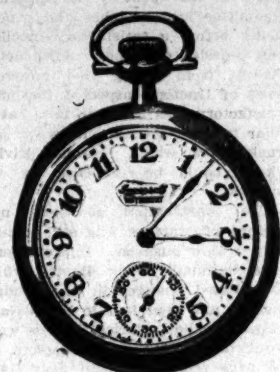
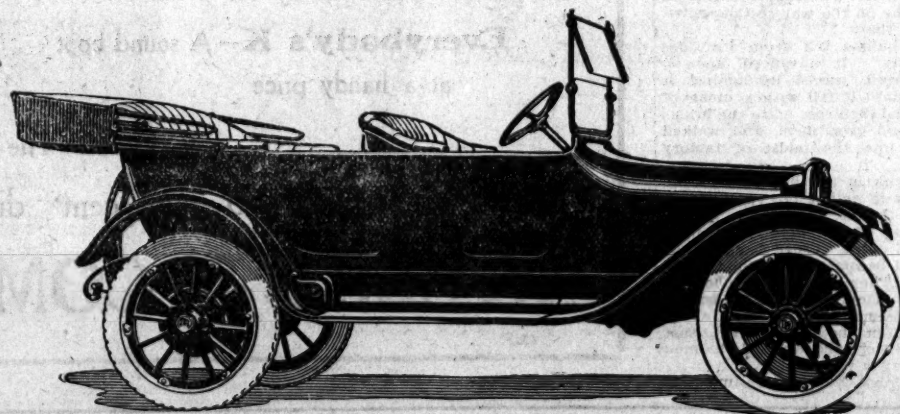
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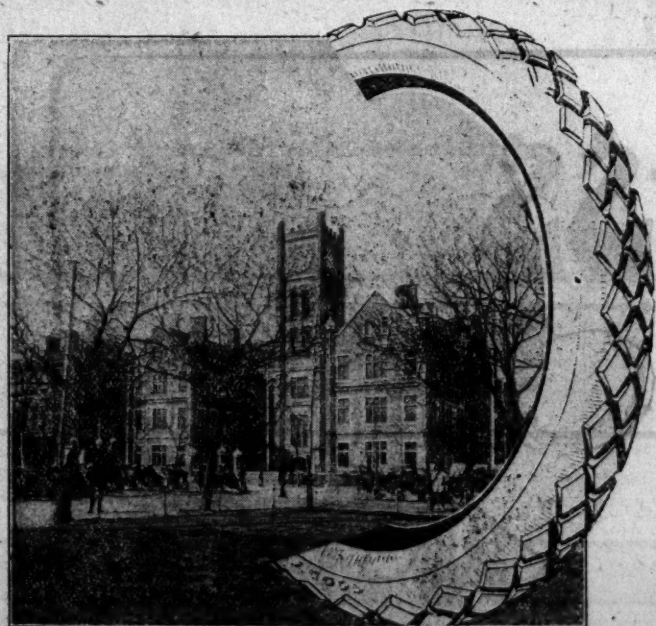
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## How The British 'Tank' Was Made Irresistible Conqueror

Official History Showing Each Step in Development Of The War Machine That Smashed The Hindenburg Line

The part played by the "tanks" in breaking the Hindenburg line has lifted them to a prominence held by no other device invented, or improved, since the war began. The airplane, the submarine, and every new weapon of the Germans, from the Zeppelin to poison gases, must yield precedence, for the time, at least, to the new type of armored cars which, upsetting precedent and prediction, moved their way, unaided by preliminary artillery fire, through a veritable barrier of German trenches and barbed wire. This official history tells how the tank was conceived and developed by the British Government and how crews were trained to bring all its power as a fighting machine to bear on the enemy.

### 1—The Need Of Tanks

The Machine Gun Corps of the British Army as constituted in October, 1915, was divided into an infantry, a cavalry, and a motor branch. Six months later a new section was formed at Bisleigh. The men for this new section were taken from the pick of the Derby recruits; for the junior officers two Colonels went on a voyage of discovery to cadet battalions and other units and selected promising young men with a knowledge of internal combustion engines who had given proofs of an adventurous spirit and of ability to make men move. For some time the object of the new unit remained a mystery even to those drafted into it, except so far as the qualifications required of the officers afforded an inkling.

The name given to the new organization—the Heavy Armored Section of the Motor Machine Gun Service—only deepened the mystery, as there were no signs of cars, armored or unarmored, and the only training given to the men was foot drill and machine gun practice. However, after some time spent in these occupations the Colonel in command addressed the company commanders and some other officers on parade, and after commending the spirit they had hitherto shown, bade them be of good heart, as a wonderful new car, which would astonish them all, was shortly to be issued to them for service in the field.

At last it was announced that the new car was ready. But it was not brought to the camp near Aldershot, where the section was stationed—that was far too much in the public eye. A site had been chosen in a more remote part of the country; the new camp was pitched, carefully screened from inquisitive passers-by; it was surrounded by fences and guarded by sentries posted at intervals of 100 yards with orders to admit no one who was not furnished with a special pass. Companies of the Armored Car Section, as soon as their preliminary training was completed, were successively drafted to this camp to become familiarized with their weapon of destruction.

The new armored car concealed in this lair certainly had all the promised elements of surprise. At first sight it appeared little more than a huge shapeless bulk of metal. It was said to weigh some forty tons, was armored-plated all over, with tiny apertures at intervals from some of which peeped out murderous-looking gun muzzles, and had no visible means of progressing except two small motor wheels attached like a tail behind. The wheels behind were found to act only as a rudder to direct its course, the propulsive force coming from some internal and invisible wheels that traveled over long endless metal tracks extending in an elliptical shape from the snout to the rump and moving forward as the creature advanced. The pace at which this strange object moved was slow—barely three miles an hour. The first company of the Heavy Armored Car Section were delighted with the spectacle of the creature intrusted to their care, and promptly adopted the name "Big Willie," with which their new pet had previously been christened. The two next of the same breed to come in were called "Little Willie" and "Mother."

In the Autumn of 1914, when the opponents had settled down to trench warfare, it became obvious that some means of parrying the danger of well-directed and well-protected machine gun fire from the German trenches must be discovered if our infantry were to carry out assaults with success. The idea of a self-propelled armored car which could move unscathed over unprotected ground, could crush down wire entanglements, and carry guns with a crew to work them, occurred to several people both in the army and the navy. Such an engine, recalling the turris mobilis of Ligny and the beffroi of the Middle Ages would not only be able to tackle troublesome machine guns in the German trenches, but would also help to clear a way through barbed wire obstacles for the infantry.

### 2—The Evolution Of The Tank

Even before this war the development of the caterpillar tractor had suggested to a few far-sighted people the possibility of evolving from this invention a machine capable of offensive use over rough country in close warfare.

Among the earliest of the more practical suggestions was one by Colonel Swinton, the first commanding officer of the "Heavy Section" in October, 1914, to build armored cars on the Holt tractor system, an American invention, or on a similar caterpillar principle, to smash through wire entanglements and climb trenches. This idea was subsequently referred to the Committee of Imperial Defense and the War Office, and experiments with various tractors were made on behalf of the War Office, for some time without practical result. In the meantime a similar idea had occurred to officers in the Royal Naval Air Service, and Mr. Churchill, then First Lord, took it up warmly.

When in June, 1915, the Commander in Chief in France sent in a

memorandum urging an exhaustive examination of the question, two State departments chiefly concerned had the matter well in hand. Moreover, the Ministry of Munitions, which had recently been established, was also considering the matter. Through the medium of the Committee of Imperial Defense the various efforts for the solution of the problem were co-ordinated, and a committee, of which Mr. Churchill was a member, was appointed to decide on the distribution of the work.

According to the recommendation of this committee the War Office laid down the conditions which had to be fulfilled by the car. It should be able to climb a five-foot parapet and cross a ten-foot ditch; in weight and width it had to conform to the measurements of standard War Office bridges and to railway transportation requirements, and it must not be too high, for reasons of visibility to the enemy; it must be protected against close-range rifle and machine-gun fire, and it must be able to destroy machine-gun emplacements. It was agreed, however, that the first experimental work should be left in the hands of the Admiralty Committee.

A year was spent by the Admiralty Committee in researches and experiments before a satisfactory machine was designed and constructed. Finally, from among the numerous types of tractors inspected the most satisfactory was found to be a caterpillar tractor with an endless self-laid track, over which internal driving wheels could be propelled by the engines.

The construction of these new engines of warfare was still necessarily a slow business. Improvements were continually being adopted, which necessitated changes in the original designs, and men had to be specially trained in the factories for the work required. It was not, therefore, as we have seen, till about July, 1916, that the first consignment arrived at the secret maneuver ground to meet the personnel which was to use them.

The new machines, as delivered at the secret camp, were found to be of two slightly different designs. One, called the male, was armed with two Hotchkiss quick fire guns, with a subsidiary armament of some machine guns. These were especially designed for dealing at close quarters with the concrete emplacements for the German machine guns. The other type, called the female, was armed only with machine guns, and was more suitable for dealing with machine gun personnel and riflemen than with the emplacements.

The members of the Heavy Section of the Machine Gun Corps after arriving at their camp had a good deal of work in front of them before they could hope to take their tanks on active service. They had to learn how to drive and steer them, to repair them, and to fire off their guns when boxed up within their narrow compass; they even had to learn how to live at all inside them. Imagine a narrow cabin some 9 or 10 feet wide, 13 feet long and 4 feet high into which had to be crammed an engine of over 100 horsepower, two guns, and three or four machine guns, provisions for three days, ammunition and equipment, besides a crew of several men. The noise made by the engine made it impossible to hear an order, consequently every communication had to be made by signs; the armor plating was so effective that one could only see for steering or for aiming the guns through the narrowest chinks; the motion, too, of the tank

over rough ground was not unlike that of a ship in a heavy sea, and this motion, combined with the smell of oil, the close atmosphere, the heat and the noise, was at first apt to induce the same symptoms as sometimes afflict those untrained to sea-voyages.

In spite of all these difficulties, so great was the zeal displayed that at the end of July, 1916, it was possible to hold two exhibition combats with tanks over the trench system prepared, one before General Staff officers, the other before the King. These exhibitions showed that the tanks answered the purposes for which they had been designed, and orders were given for them to be made ready for France. At the end of August fifty tanks were loaded at night on the railway at the camp's private siding and sent off to France with all due precaution for secrecy. They were landed at Havre on August 29 and went up to the front, some by road, others by railway.

The tanks sent over were painted all over for the purpose of concealment with weird colors which added to their grotesque appearance. They were also given fancy names by the men, sometimes illustrated by rough heraldic emblems on the body. Among the names given were: His Majesty's Landships Cyclops, Chaos, cafe au Lait, Champagne, Cordon Rouge, Chartreuse, Chablis, Cognac, Curacao, and Creme de Menthe. There was an H. M. L. S. Dreadnought, a Daredevil, and a Deadwood Dick.

### 3—Tanks In Action

When the tanks arrived at the front they were naturally objects of wonder to all who were privileged to see them. Detachments of tanks were assigned to the army commander then engaged in the continuation of the Somme offensive. On September 15 they were let loose for the test of battle.

The new offensive, which began on September 15, was a continuation of the great battle of the Somme that had started in the previous July. The object of this offensive was to drive the Germans out of high ground running east and south of Thiepval, from which they could enfilade our newly gained positions. The Germans were strongly entrenched, and had hundreds of gigantic wasps' nests scattered about in the shape of strong concrete emplacements for machine guns. Bitter experience had taught our generals that a successful advance under cover of our artillery barrage into the first line trenches was too often doomed to be hums up by the concerted fire from these wasps' nests, which could not be reached by our infantry. The chief business of the tanks was to help our infantry by destroying these nests.

September 15 was a misty morning and comparatively few of our troops saw the long line of tanks which the night before had been comfortably parked in a secluded valley, displaying into battle position. But when the mists rose and the tanks appeared to friend and foe in all their grotesque uncouthness, the effect was as exhilarating to us as it was dumbfounding to the Germans. When the Germans had recovered their senses sufficiently they directed all the available rifle and machine-gun fire upon them. But the tanks did not mind. A war correspondent, describing the adventures of Creme de Menthe on the way to Courcellette, narrates that:

"The bullets fell from its sides harmlessly. It advanced upon a broken wall, leaned up against it heavily until it fell with a crash of bricks, and then rose on to the bricks and passed over them, and walked straight into the midst of factory ruins."

One tank in another part of the field was in action for twenty consecutive hours. Another, getting well ahead of the infantry, on finding itself alone, turned back to see what had become of its human companions. They were found to be held up by a machine-gun emplacement full of Germans, so the tank obligingly sat on the emplacement, shot down the Germans, and led the men on to further victories.

It must not, however, be imagined

that the proceedings of the tanks were quite as amusing to those inside as they appeared to the British infantry, who had barbed wire leveled for them and machine gun emplacements crushed as they advanced. The cramped quarters, the head splitting noise, and the difficulty of ascertaining what was going on outside made the lives of the tank crew anything but agreeable in battle. Their periscopes were apt to be shot away; the steering gear, never easy, became almost impossible. The mere manual labor of moving the levers of the engines and turning apparatus was enormous, especially in these early machines. The crew had difficulty in communicating with the outside world, and had to rely chiefly on two carrier pigeons taken with them on the voyage; as for communication with them by the outside world, this was even harder. The tank, indeed, proved to be an admirable protection against ordinary rifle bullets.

Even when the tanks themselves were knocked out this was not necessarily fatal to the crews, who often managed to escape, and the casualties were small in proportion to the number of tanks put out of action. Those who insinuated tank tactics in this first battle deserve all the credit they can receive.

Once having proved their value the tanks came to stay. Later in the year tanks were sent out to Egypt and were in action at Gaza. In November they were used again in France. Meanwhile more and more tanks

were being constructed and an increasing personnel to form the crews and the repair sections were being trained in England. After the first success in France the growing importance of the organization was emphasized by a change of title from "Heavy Section" to "Heavy Branch of the Machine Gun Corps." Finally in July, 1917, the growing size and importance of the tanks organization justified the Army Council in entirely separating it from the Machine Gun Corps and establishing it as a special Tank Corps by itself under a Director General.

In France the tanks have been in action in successively increasing numbers at each attack delivered on a large scale. At Arras in April, at Messines in June, and the third battle of Ypres in August they have continued their valuable work. They naturally have not enjoyed the advantages of surprise, so useful in their first engagement, and it could not be expected that a vigilant enemy like the Germans would not contrive countermeasures. They have now established special observers and airplanes to watch for tanks and signal their appearance, and guns both in the rear and in the trenches to deal with them. Armor-piercing bullets are served out to their rifle-men and machine gunners for use at close quarters, and elaborately concealed tank traps are prepared to engulf the monsters.

It is hardly possible yet to allocate all the credit for the hard and persistent work carried out by the pioneers of this corps. But even if they cannot yet be named, they have the satisfaction of having helped to save

the lives of hundreds of brave men, and perhaps to have brought nearer the final victory. It has been truly said that we were first this time in inventing a new engine of war, an

engine at once effective and at the same time, unlike so many of the German inventions, transgressing none of the hitherto accepted conventions of war.

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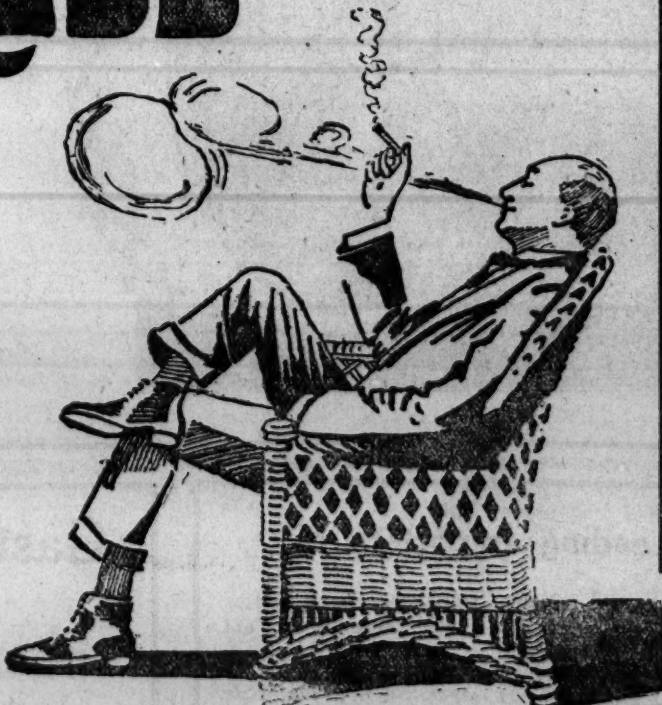
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## FIGHTING BLOOD UP IN PERSHING'S MEN

So Keen For Fray They Battle  
Among Themselves, Says  
Chas. D. Norton

### FURNISH FUN FOR FRENCH

Loaded In Freight Cars, They  
Convulse Onlookers By Bleat-  
ing And Mooling

Washington, November 22.—Charles D. Norton of the Red Cross War Council, who has just returned from a visit to the British, French, and Italian fronts, related his experiences at a meeting today of Red Cross workers at headquarters here. He said:

"Our troops in France are in high spirits. They are keen to fight. A group of Santa Fe Railway engineers got into a hot quarrel with a group of Union Pacific men, and the Red Cross nurses who took them off to the hospital in the ambulance said, 'Why do you fight each other? Why don't you wait and fight the Germans?' That's just the trouble, Miss: there ain't any Germans here," was the reply.

"Our men complain somewhat of the cold and speak particularly of the comfort given by the Red Cross sweaters. The French enjoy humor, but they have had little occasion to laugh during the last three years. All along the line I heard French officers laughing at the antics of the men of one of our regiments.

"On leaving their ship, instead of Pullman cars or comfortable American day coaches, they found on the dock freight cars bearing the mark: 'For twenty men or eight beasts.' Instantly each carload of troops adopted the character of an animal, and as they passed through the stations crowded with welcoming Frenchmen one carload would burst into bleating like sheep, another would whinny like horses, or moo like cattle.

"French officers praised without reserve the Red Cross canteen work at a railroad center near the front, where Miss Margery Nott and her assistants are doing a wonderful work. A freight shed beside the station has been converted by the soldiers themselves, many of them Beaux Arts men, into an attractive hotel, where a shower bath, a clean bed, and a good supper can be had for 20 cents or less. Formerly those troops on their way home for a six-

day leave would arrive at and leave this important junction tired, dirty, and hungry. If they bought anything it was at highwayman's prices. Now they go home clean, fed, rested. That helps moral.

"The Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus are doing fine work in this respect, everywhere working hand-in-glove with our Red Cross. In the London hut I always found a large number of sailors making the most of the home comforts and the friendly hospitality of the place."

Mr. Norton predicted that, given needed war requirements, the Italians would make a great fight to recapture lost ground.

"Americans do not realize what a gallant fight the Italians have made," said Mr. Norton. "I visited the entire Italian front one week before the disaster, at the moment of their greatest success. Every Italian General at the front commented on the fact that the Austrian pressure was daily growing more intense, that they were up against more Germans and more big guns every day that passed."

"The Italian has played a glorious part in this war, and if the new spirit of team play among the Allies results in his securing certain definite war requirements he will make a great fight to recapture the lost ground. Fortunately, in this emergency our Red Cross was prepared, as we were not when the Germans pushed the French to the Marne."

"When thousands of refugees from the Venetian Plains poured toward Milan they were met by our Red Cross men and Red Cross supplies, rushed in special trains from France. It was the one hundred million dollar fund that made this possible. We cannot overestimate the value of such help in such a crisis. It heartens them to realize that the American fairy godmother is on their side. Every American who has given a dollar or has done one bit of work for the Red Cross has helped to win this war, for in so desperate a struggle morale is all-important."

### NANCHANG SCHOOL HAS FLOOD RELIEF PROGRAM

Girls Give Entertainment That  
Nets Several Hundred Dollars  
For Victims

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Nanchang, Kiangsi, December 22.—A concert given by the students of the Baldwin Girls School at Nanchang

on December 21 for the benefit of the Tientsin Flood Sufferers was largely attended and netted several hundred dollars.

The entertainment was given at the request of the local Famine Relief Committee which includes both Chinese officials and local missionaries. It was primarily for women and was patronized by the wives of officials and gentry. Several hundred tickets at one dollar each were all sold and judging from the splendid rendition of the numbers those who had the training in charge deserve much credit for their labors.

The program consisted of two parts, six numbers each, and was assisted by the Governor's military band, composed of 20 players. The program was a varied one—aiming to please and instruct all from the youngsters to the elderly.

After a rousing selection by the Band sixteen girls presented "Christmas in Five Lands"—China, The West Indies, South Sea Islands, India and America. Five of the girls were dressed according to the custom of the land which they represented and in answer to questions put by one of their number, who acted as instructor, told what they knew about Christmas.

The next number by the kindergarten was one of the best. Six of them—little tots, boys and girls—played the games they are taught in their school and splendid training was evident.

Following a selection by the Baldwin School chorus, sixteen of the high school girls gave a splendid pantomime drill. The Maypole ended the first half of the program.

The second half opened with a folk dance—"I See You"—accompanied by the Band. This was beautifully performed by sixteen of the smaller girls, dressed in white, hair braided and tied in front with red ribbons. They sang in Chinese and English.

For the more seriously inclined the Court scene from the "Merchant of Venice" was given by the High School students. The parts were splendidly rendered.

After a selection by the military band a "Star Drill" by ten girls was given. This ranked as one of the best numbers of the program. The girls had loose flowing hair, were dressed in white, and carried lighted candles, a star on the breast and gold band around the head. Twice during their formations and marching they sang Christmas carols. Next the High School girls sang "The Nightingale."

The program concluded with a pantomime, "A Lion Hunt," by seven of the High School girls.

## Defence Opens In Rodger Libel Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

responding amounts up to \$637.61 from November 15 to December 14.—Yes. Beyond that you could not certify a single thing?—Yes. I can only refer you to our report. I took the facts as they came before me. I have no knowledge of any other cash receipts.

Witness said he had taken four months—from September.

Mr. Godfrey—Did you not suggest going back further than September to see if there were not other similar fluctuations of business?

Witness—I told Mr. Rodger that this could not be used as a fair comparison. I put it to him in that manner.

What did Mr. Rodger say to that?—He said time was pressing. I had to appear in court the next day and time would not permit any further work.

You were satisfied that this would not constitute a fair comparison?—Yes.

It is eleven days since you made your report. Have you been asked since then to make any further investigation?—No.

Have you audited the books of professional firms before—lawyers?—Yes. And don't you, as a matter of fact, expect to find monthly fluctuations in lawyers' books?—Certainly.

And very often quite large ones?—Yes.

You only found one fluctuation. Did you see anything very extraordinary in that?—Well, I noticed that practically no large amounts were received during that period.

### Statement For Defense

Mr. Godfrey then began his opening statement. He first asked the Court to keep in mind the fact that this was an action for slander alleged to have been uttered by Wong. In a case of this kind the real issue sometimes becomes rather obscure.

The main issue in this case, however, was: Did Wong make the statements as alleged in the petition of the plaintiff? If so, were they so defamatory as to entitle plaintiff to damages? Defendant is a steady and businesslike Chinese with an excellent knowledge of English.

Counsel proceeded to outline the case. A friend of Wong's had some trouble with a contract for the purchase of two motorcars. Wong was asked to introduce a lawyer. Wong took his friend to Mr. Rodger's office without expecting any commission in any shape or form.

It was not correct that plaintiff took the case on November 8. The case was taken up in October. Wong had nothing to do with the case for some time. However, in November, Mr. Rodger met Wong and asked him to call. Wong did but Mr. Rodger was out. On the second visit Wong met Mr. Rodger in his motor-car.

Meanwhile, Wong was approached by a certain friend in connection with the recruiting of coolies abroad.

He submitted the case to Mr. Rodger and the latter went to the Consulate with Wong to investigate. On their way to the Consulate in the car, Mr. Rodger expressed his desire to pay Wong some money. Mr. Rodger was unable to see the Consul about the matter. The following day Wong called and Mr. Rodger told him that there was nothing doing in the matter. Then Mr. Rodger went to his safe, opened it and asked Wong for his initials and proceeded to write a check for \$80, which is equivalent to Tis. 60, to be given to Wong. But Wong refused.

At this juncture Mr. Godfrey said that the constant laughter of the plaintiff and Mr. Haskell had disturbed him and asked the Court to put a stop to it. The Assessor said that he was so engaged in listening to counsel's statements that he did not pay any attention to what Mr. Rodger or Mr. Haskell was doing. Any way, the Assessor had not been disturbed.

### Agree To Buy Tickets

Upon resumption of the case, Mr. Godfrey said that Wong was again urged to take the money. Finally Wong agreed that Rodger should buy Champions tickets with the money and if they won he would give half of the proceeds to Mr. Rodger. An inspection of the receipt book would show that on the stub was written the words "T. L. Wong" written in bold letters and "and I" written in less bold letters. Counsel suggested that the words "and I" were written immediately after the transaction. It was perfectly natural for Mr. Rodger to do so.

At this point Mr. Rodger objected to Mr. Godfrey's remark that the

words were written in different sizes. He contended that they were written absolutely in the same way and said he would submit the book in question to the Court for inspection at the next hearing.

Mr. Godfrey, continuing, said that after the refusal, Wong did not notice exactly what happened in Mr. Rodger's office, but Mr. Rodger wrote something, rang for the boy and sent him out with an envelope. The following day Wong sat down and typed out a letter to Mr. Rodger, asking for the number of the tickets. Mr. Rodger: Did you say he typed out the letter?

Mr. Godfrey: Yes.

Mr. Rodger: It is not a typed letter.

Mr. Godfrey: Mr. Rodger, I am quite tired of your making statements about things being incorrect when they are not. I will let you type out a letter yourself, if you

want, in this Court, with the very machine on which this letter is typed. This is about the tenth time that you have made an incorrect statement like that.

Mr. Rodger: I object to this unparliamentary language.

Assessor: Better eliminate all this sort of thing.

The importance of the letter, Mr. Godfrey contended, is that it showed what was in Wong's mind as to the conversation and arrangement that took place on the previous day. The letter was not written in "pidgin English," otherwise it might be conceivable that the words "On my behalf" were used without the realization of their full meaning. The letter was written in good English, by a man who has been a police interpreter for good many years. Wong had it in mind that these tickets were bought "on his behalf" because he had refused to accept the \$80. The court then adjourned.

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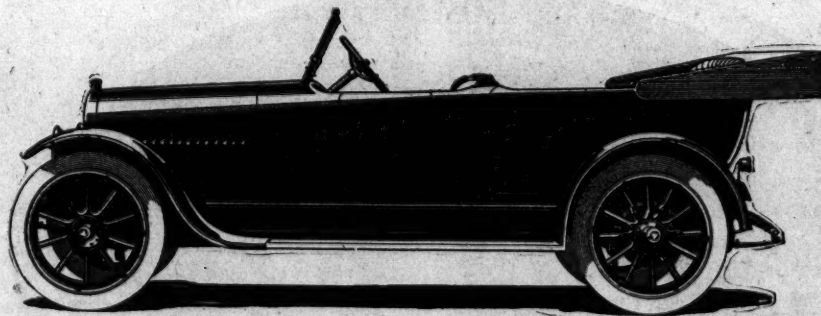


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# APOLLO THEATRE "THE HOME OF BEAUTIFUL PICTURES"

Monday, Dec. 31st, Jan. 1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd.

THE

Monday, Dec. 31st, Jan. 1st, 2nd &amp; 3rd.

BEAUTIFUL FILM VERSION OF ROBERT HICHENS' FAMOUS WORK



## THE THE GARDEN OF ALLAH GARDEN OF ALLAH



A LOVE ROMANCE OF THE GREAT SAHARA DESERT

### 8 STIRRING PARTS

#### A FILM

PRODUCED BY COLIN CAMPBELL THAT IS IN  
CONCEPTION, TREATMENT, AND TECHNICAL  
DETAIL

"A Truly Remarkable Achievement"



### SYNOPSIS

"ONE of the most beautiful pictures ever produced" is the general verdict on the visualization of Robert Hichens' celebrated work, "The Garden of Allah." It is indeed a wonderful film—a genuine work of art. It vibrates with life and action, weaves a spell over one's senses, and makes one forget for the time all else but the tragedy and renunciation that is so vividly unfolded. As the lights are lowered in the theater, so Shanghai fades away, and we are transported to Arab. Through the quaint streets we wander, past the temples tolling out their call to evening prayer, on to the vast desert—sometimes so lonely, sometimes teeming with life, but always, always offering peace to the weary and sad. "Only in the desert can one seek oblivion," says the Arab, and as one in fancy enters "the Garden of Allah" one can understand his meaning.

"The Garden of Allah," produced by Colin Campbell for the Selig Company, is in conception, treatment and technical detail a truly remarkable achievement. Photographically perfect, it is of superb quality throughout, with unique lighting effects, perfectly staged and dressed, and acted by a cast which includes Helen Ware and Thomas Santschi. There are scenes that depend wholly on spectacular effect—a feast for the eye—others where drama hides away, where it is the story and the action that count. Scenes where two people hold the screen—where we sit and gaze at a soul's tragedy—where the glance of an eye or the raising of a hand speaks volumes. Everything is real and pulsating with life—they are no mere marionettes swayed to and fro by mechanical ingenuity—they are men and women who live, and love, and suffer, who taste the sweets of joy and the bitterness of despair. The producer has caught the spirit of the author's creation, has retained the atmosphere and infused into the picture something of the dominating power of the written word, something of the gladness and the sadness, of "the Garden of Allah."

Apart from all the brilliant spectacular effects, the first love scene between Domini Enfield and Boris Androvsky is one of the supreme triumphs of the play—a piece of art that has never been surpassed on the screen, if on the stage. Follows the strange wedding and the setting forth across the desert in a blinding sandstorm. Two souls entering the desert in search of Peace, and as they cross the great Sahara so the echo of the Arab's song comes back to them on the breeze. "No one but God and I know what is in my heart," and Domini, strangely troubled, wonders.

Then, when they reach Amara, she learns the truth—that the man she has married is a Trappist monk, who, after twenty years in the monastery, left to live again in the world, and now sought peace and oblivion in the desert. And then comes her supreme moment. "Boris, I have something to tell you, something wonderful," but Boris hears her not. He tells her later the story of his life; why he became a monk; and then he waits. And Domini, with the image of her unborn child before her, knows that for the man she loves Peace can only come, not in "the Garden of Allah," but from prayer. And so she herself drives him back to the monastery from whence he had fled, and leaves him with the words, "Boris, I give you back to God." It is poignant, this supreme renunciation, but extraordinarily beautiful, and later a small boy sits on his mother's knee while below in the desert the Arab sings again, "No one but God and I know what is in my heart." And the mother looks across to the monastery, and is glad, for there she knows is Peace.

The picture ends as does the book, and Mr. Hichens, the author, says that he would not have had it otherwise. He is delighted with the film, and so will be all those who are fortunate enough to see it.

### COMING SHORTLY

#### "THE SPOILERS"

BY REX BEACH  
The sensation of the Moving  
Picture World. Commencing  
Thursday, Jan. 3

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BY REX BEACH  
A most stirring story  
of Panama is  
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### MATINEES

Sunday, Dec. 30th, 3 p.m.

Our great Romantic Serial

#### "THE FATAL RING"

Episode: "The Dice of Death" Episode: "The Perilous Plunge"

Charlie Chaplin in "Easy Street"

PATHE GAZETTE

### DURING THE NEW YEAR

New Year's Day, Jan. 1st, 3 p.m.

The Pathe Gold Rooster Film

#### "AT BAY"

A film that drew crowded houses during its run a short time ago. Our usual programme of Comics.

### MATINEES

Tuesday, Jan. 2nd, 3 p.m.

#### "DEBT OF HATE"

Pathe's Film D'Art

IN FOUR PARTS

Owing to late arrival of the carrying steamer, Episodes No. 11 & 12 of "The Fatal Ring" will be screened on Monday, Jan. 7th.



## Washington As Wartime Capital Lively Spectacle

Tranquil City With Normal Population Of 330,000,  
Now Center Of Throngs It Cannot Accommodate

(From The Annals)

Washington, D. C., Nov.—23.—It is the most interesting city in the world today, this new Washington. Life here is safer than in Petrograd, more tranquil than in London under threats of the air raids, more comfortable than in Paris, but not less interesting because it does not involve danger or discomforts. The war is not yet an old story here; the Government agencies have not fallen into fixed ways. Everything is in a state of flux, reflecting the touch of each new influence.

You come into the city anywhere from thirty-five minutes to an hour late, depending on the situation in the tunnel at Baltimore and the size of your train. On a Sunday night the favorite daylight train carries so many Pullmans that it has to call upon a helper engine part of the way, and the passengers stand in line at either end of the diner awaiting their chance. The midnight train runs in four sections, with bankers who can sometimes afford private cars thankfully clambering into upper berths. All roads lead to the nation's capital; the man from Seattle registers after a visitor from Tokio, or Melbourne, if he be allowed to register at all.

Washington normally boasts a population of 330,000. No one knows what it is today, although the police are trying to take a census that will give an approximate basis for estimating it. Officials of the street car lines say that there are between 75,000 and 100,000 strangers in town every day, but of course many of them leave at night. Nevertheless, the number of temporary residents has seriously embarrassed the city's flexible accommodations. The situation is peculiarly difficult for the thousands of girls who have come here to meet the pressing need for stenographers, and who cannot pay extravagant prices. It is made worse by the presence of a great many winter visitors, persons who have no work to do, and who might just as well lay a small sacrifice on the altar of their patriotism this year by going somewhere else to board. Some men, arriving without hotel reservations, return to Baltimore or run to Alexandria for the night. The leading hotels expect applications for rooms to be filed three weeks before the guest arrives.

Washington is a hospitable city, but the authorities are gradually feeling the pressure of war. They have driven alien enemies out of the District of Columbia, and the time may come when they will have to squeeze out some of the American idlers. The police are listing rooms and occupants with a view to finding how many more people may be housed in apartments and homes. Eventually the Government may have to erect lath-and-plaster hotels to take care of its workers.

Years and years ago Congress recognized need for more public buildings and acquired land for a new Department of Justice building, a big new home for the State Department, an Interstate Commerce building, and so forth, but little new construction work had been done when the United States became involved in war. The result was that, when extra work began to pile up, the authorities had to adopt desperate expedients. Clerks were added to each room until there were quarters for no more, when desks began to overflow into the corridors. When the hallways were filled the Government seized vacant buildings around town, and when they did not suffice it commandeered homes and hotels. The Hotel Washington, opposite the Treasury, advertising "500 rooms and 500 baths soon to be opened," will open as a Government office building when the windows have been put in. A new apartment house for which fabulous rentals were bid has been taken by the Department of Justice. An old family occupying a commodious residence adjacent to one of the departments was asked to rent, then to sell, and, on refusal to do either, was ordered to move to make room for Government employees. The business of making war will not be denied.

Most interesting to a real estate observer are the temporary office buildings which are growing like a weed in Potomac Park, back of the Red Cross and Pan American Unions. These huge structures are not unsightly, nor uncomfortable to work in, although they may prove hard to heat when the temperature drops. They are built of pine covered with stucco, two stories in height with flat roofs. They run on and on, and as soon as one is taken over the carpenters start work upon another. Walk as far as he may up and down the corridors, the visitor is not likely to find a room that is not filled with

several desks and the busy hum of work.

The Red Cross has just completed the main part of a wonderful new marble home, near the Corcoran Gallery, when its work became all important. Rooms that were to have been grand halls were cut up by temporary partitions, and bankers were crowded into them to handle \$100,000,000 drive. The directory of occupants reads like a blue list of Wall Street. When the employees continued to come a great shed was built in the rear, and another annex will soon be erected. Garfield has a new match-box building for his Fuel Administration; Hoover has just moved into its neighbor; Baruch and Replogle are blocks apart in a spreading structure housing the Council of National Defense. And still the army of Government employees grows, recruited by every train that rolls into the Union Station. When Congress meets next month, bringing a retinue of relatives and clerks, the housing problem will become more serious. Many of those who consider themselves comfortably established in hotels and apartments will discover that the clerk or landlord neglected to tell them of a reservation dating months ahead.

Everywhere is heard criticism of the blunders of democracy. "Don't you think that there is about 50 per cent lost motion in this complex Government machinery?" a Secretary to one of the departments was asked. "No," he said. "Not 50; nearer 90 per cent." It was bad enough in pre-war days, but the creation of so many new boards has made it immeasurably worse. Red tape stretches from door to door; the seeker after action may break it time and again, but he will end by finding himself thoroughly entangled in it. Nothing can be done in the simple and direct way. By and by a new member of the Government's official family reconciles himself to the inevitable, and is content to let things take their roundabout, halting course, but he is likely to chafe and fume for the first few weeks.

The all-essential, elusive "O.K." would drive the business men temporarily in Washington to drink, if there were anything in the District to drink. Everything written must bear the official "O.K." Sometimes it must receive several smaller O.K.'s before it can command attention from the court of last resort. There is now one organization in Washington made up of some of the best talent in the country, comprising more than a score of volunteer workers who do not receive even the stipulated \$5 per diem expense allowance, which has been at work for upward of a month without any tangible result. There is a blockade somewhere ahead around which nothing goes. Old timers laugh when the men in this department threaten to quit and go back home. They know that eventually the O. K. will be attached and results attained.

Stories of inefficiency, stupidity, graft, influence, and politics circulate everywhere. They explain the feeling of discouragement which so many visitors carry home from Washington. They are only the surface indications that things are moving along in the usual way in a Government by democracy. The Allies are stumbling along toward victory, and the United States would present a strange spectacle if it did not pass through the successive stages of fault finding before settling down to war in real earnest. No one is free from the criticism; men in high places point out where the President has erred and predict that he will go too far or not far enough in carrying through many important reforms now facing him.

Yet with all that it is a cheerful fact that the United States has accomplished more in the way of making itself felt in Berlin in the first six months following its entrance into the war than Great Britain did in the similar period, although this nation is more than 3,000 miles from the sound of guns that were heard in London. It was not until the battle of the Somme that the English grasped the seriousness of the war; no less an authority than Balfour said that it took his countrymen two years to put aside trivial things in order to go after the boche in earnest. The Washington Administration is not blind to what economic changes must be worked here, to what revisions must be made in the laws; to what extent the country's resources must be gathered up. Gradually the great fundamentals of existence will come to predominate. Crusaders who rush to the National Capital to cry for more action break their spears against the immovable wall of precedent. Everything must move along in its turn, but it is moving. That is the consoling thing.

## BLIND CONFIDENCE IMPERILLED ITALY, IN FRENCH OPINION

Clemenceau's Paper Condemns  
Neglect Of Obvious Precautions  
Against Drive

VAST WHEAT SUPPLY LOST  
Cadorna Left 300,000 Tons In  
Territory Not Even Pro-  
vided With Trenches

Paris, November 23. (Delayed).—An article entitled "Cause and Effects of Italian Disasters" leads Premier Clemenceau's paper, *L'Homme Libre*, today. It is signed "XXX." The writer says:

"Without touching the question of treason—always an easy, but often short-sighted, explanation of disaster—let us consider the military aspect of the Italian situation. To begin with, the principal error of the Italian high command—alone sufficient to bring about the catastrophe—was the faulty disposition of its armies. The Second Army, after crossing the Isonzo, was drawn up facing northward on the high mountains of Mali, Monte Nero, and Vrich, without having reached the crests, which were still in possession of the enemy. The Third Army, on the other hand, had conquered the crests and held Cucco, Monte Santo, and Vodice. It faced eastward and had advanced across the Bainsizza Plateau toward Lathach. But between these two armies the Austrians still held a whole sector which formed from Tolmino to Santa Lucia a kind of outpost separating the Italian forces. Military critics had already drawn attention to the danger of this situation and pointed out that the strategic arrangements of both Italian armies might be thrown into confusion by the enemy if the latter, holding the intermediate high ground, should decide to attack on both sides with sufficient forces. That is precisely what happened when the Germans were able to transfer part of their troops from Russia to the Italian Alps.

Errors Due to Blind Optimism  
"The second error: Behind these armies, drawn up in so perilous a position, there were at least reserves ready in case of a surprise. In May, 1916, in the course of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, General Cadorna had profited by a moment of respite to constitute the Fifth Army a reserve. It was the intervention of this force at the critical moment that forced the enemy to retreat. For reasons that we are unable to understand, this Fifth Army was dissolved one fine day. Not that man-power was wanting; it was and still is plentiful in Italy. The re-

serves of man-power were numerous enough to furnish other armies as well. But the Italian Generalissimo has always seemed unwilling to keep them near the front. So, when need came, they could not intervene, and thus the rout of the Second Army, followed by the beating up and precipitate retreat of the Third, carried everything away.

"This error is connected with several others, all of which are to be explained by blind confidence in the solidity of the conquests made. Otherwise, what excuse is there for the mistake of massing all the main supply depots at so short a distance from the front, between Isonzo and the Tagliamento? To take the case of wheat alone: More than 300,000 tons thus fell into the hands of the famished enemy.

"How, too, are we to excuse the complete lack of intrenchments, in view of a possible retreat, and the fact that not a single road of retreat was prepared, or a single bridge—beyond five old ones—thrown across the Tagliamento? The congestion produced almost from the outset by the enormous mass of men and material on the river banks, all trying to cross at the same moment, cost the Italian Army almost as dearly as the sudden loss of all its supply sources which had to be left to the enemy.

"Those who have visited the Isonzo front must have been surprised that, despite all errors, positions as strong as those of the Second Army before Plezzo and Tolmino gave way so easily. The fact is that even the best fortified positions are worth just what the men holding them are worth, and the men's value is in exact proportion to that of their leaders.

Generals Retired By Wholesale  
"Now, the state of mind of the Italian leaders was obvious to all who penetrated into their inner circles. Of all the armies in the war the Italians alone could boast that they had always kept the same commander since the beginning of the struggle. But this appearance of permanence at the top vanished as soon as one came to the ranks of his subordinates. As far as they were concerned, incoherence, change,

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and uncertainty were the invariable rule for each commander of a unit. In Italy retired Generals were to be counted by the hundreds. Down there they called them 'silurati,' (the torpedoed ones), to indicate the suddenness with which they used to be smitten. Too often the reasons for their disgrace did not seem extremely serious, but the phraseology of their dismissal was always as cutting as a knife blade: 'You will immediately hand over the command to So-and-So, your successor; and the successor was already on the spot to take it.

"This method may be excellent if it is not overdone and is applied wisely. That was not always the case, for a regrettable kind of oligarchy had gradually grown up around the Generalissimo. First-class leaders were often its victims. It would be difficult to find in Italy, outside this narrow Cortes, any one who would criticize Generals like Ragni, Guerrini, Lucari, and Mambretti—and how many others—all mercilessly 'torpedoed,' but still popular in the army. General Capello, who was

the first to enter Gorizia, had his command taken away a few days after his victory, and was reduced to a mere division commander and sent back to the rear as a subordinate to a colleague who had until then been subordinate to him.

"Capello came back into favor last Summer and led his troops to victory on the Bainsizza Plateau. But his success again proved fatal. Hardly had he given orders to his army, the Second, to consolidate the positions won when he was once more thrust

aside in company with others. His successor, General Montuori, had barely taken over the command for a few days when the German attack broke upon him. Others as brave and capable as he, have realized in this war the truth of Napoleon's saying: 'You can't win if you haven't got your men in hand.' But there had not been time to make this contact between the men of the Second Army and their new leaders, and so, under the terrible shock of October 20, that Second Army broke."

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ON ROUTE SAY ZOONG, 2½ mow suitable for foreign residence ON RUE LAFAYETTE, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.



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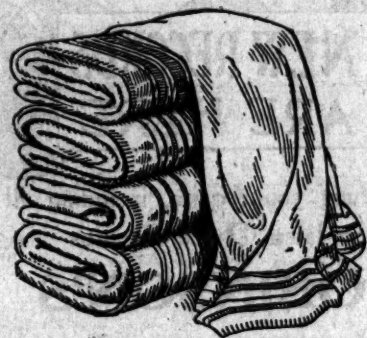
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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

## Church Services Today

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—Sunday after Christmas. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Matins and sermon. *Harwood* in A. flat. Anthem "O Rejoice." Bach. Preacher Rev. A. J. B. Stearn, M.A. 3 p.m. Catechism. 6 p.m. Carol Service.

**St. Andrew's Church.**—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Matins and Sermon. Preacher, The Dean. 6 p.m. Evensong.

**Union Church.**—Sunday, December 30, 1917. 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject: Christ and the years. Chant 111; Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord" (Elvey). Hymns 514, "Lest we forget" (Kipling). 3.30 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject, The dead past: Chant 109; Anthem, Hall Gladdening Light (Stainer). Hymns 52, 639, 684.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. W. F. Gil-

mer; Evening 6 a.m. by Mr. C. H. Judd.

**St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.**—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. S. W. Nichols, M.A.

**Christian Science Society of Shanghai.**—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. New Year's Day 11 a.m. Subject: "Thanksgiving." Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Rd. Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

**American Song Service.**—Speaker, Rev. E. E. Lobenstein at 4.30 o'clock at the Palace Hotel. He will give a New Year's address and Mrs. J. H. Black will sing.

**Sunday Service League.**—Dr. F. L. H. Pott, President of St. John's University and who has been in China for thirty years; is to deliver the New Year message today, at 5 o'clock p.m. He will speak on the inspiring subject: "The Closed Door and the Open Door." Special music will be provided.

Nonresistance And Anarchy  
Closely AlliedAn Arraignment Of The Selfishness And Immorality Of The  
Pacifists Attitude When Their Country Calls For Help

By J. G. Phelps Stokes

THE man or woman who sees a human being in serious trouble and who, being able to help, does nothing, is evidently a pretty poor sort of man or woman. The man or woman who sees the life of another endangered, and who for purely selfish reasons withholds such help as he or she is well able to give, is a good deal of a cad; while he or she who should look with unconcern upon the torture or plundering of another, taking the position that the sufferings of another need particularly concern none but the sufferer, would evidently be despicable.

He who is unwilling to help a member of his family or a neighbor in distress is a pretty poor sort of a person to have in a family, or a pretty poor sort of a neighbor; and similarly the nation or the people that is unwilling to help another nation or another people that calls for help in an unparalleled crisis scarce merits a position of respect in the family of nations.

In the midst of a world at war, the nonresistant attitude may be the most selfish and immoral imaginable. In those rare cases where self-sacrifice without resistance brings spiritual gain to the individual nonresistant, he should consider whether his personal gain is not purchased at too great a price if in, and by, paying it he affords freedom to a tyrant group to devastate and destroy the lives of countless thousands who through such destruction are deprived of all opportunity for further growth in body or in spirit themselves. Whatever may be said as to the morality or immorality of nonresistance to wrong done to one's self, the case is far different where one knowingly and deliberately permits grievous wrong to be done to others. One may perhaps permit wrong to be done to one's self for the benefit of another, but one surely has not the right to permit wrong to be done to others for the benefit of one's self or for the sake of any satisfaction one may derive from refusing, as a nonresistant, to help protect and save one's neighbor.

From the earliest days of this Republic the obligation of universal service, in emergencies, has been rightly incumbent upon all who are physically capable of serving. Every able-bodied man between 18 and 45 has always been subject to the President's call to defend the liberties of the nation. Every able-bodied citizen has always been subject to the call of the Sheriff of his county to join the posse comitatus and do his share, under arms, to preserve internal peace. Every citizen of our great cities has always been under obligation to respond to the call of any police officer for aid in a sudden emergency. The whole tendency of the democratic movement of the times is to broaden the range of the citizen's duty, and to require that each shall serve the State who would be served by it in turn. "There are no rights," said Mazzini, "without their corresponding duties." No man has a right to the physical protection of the State who will not render reciprocal physical protection to the

State that physically protects him, and no man or woman has a right to participate as a citizen in the law-making power of a nation or of a community of nations who is unwilling to help enforce the laws that he or she helps to make.

Of course, there are nonresistant who say they are quite willing to serve the State, but that they must be permitted to serve in ways of their own choosing. This is essentially the anarchistic contention which denies the obligation of the individual to submit to being governed by the will of another or by any group, great or small. Such nonresistant should frankly class themselves as anarchists, and cease to profess allegiance to the ideals of democracy.

Then there are those who admit theoretically the propriety of majority rule, but allege that Governments such as ours often fail to represent the will of the majority, and that unless the individual nonresistant believes the Government to be accurately responsive to the popular will, in a given instance, he or she may disregard its decrees. The difference between this position and that of the anarchist is not easy to define; but even if we were to admit (which I shall not do) that individual anarchist or a group has the "right" to disregard the will of those who support a democratic Government, it is at least as true that those who support the Government have a no less right to disregard the will of the individual anarchist or his group.

In either case the disregarding is at the peril of him who disregards; but where the supporters of a Government believe that they would face a still greater peril by yielding to the will of an anarchistic faction, their refusal to yield is logical; and it is hardly less obvious that for a democratic Government to permit its purposes to be frustrated by an anti-Governmental faction would be a betrayal of the trust imposed upon it by those who support it in power. Those who place a Government in power may not be a majority of the entire population, but until the majority of the people create a form of government more to their liking, they will have to either support the imperfect type they now have, while seeking in lawful ways to improve it, or by disregarding its decrees plunge the community into anarchistic chaos. He is not a good citizen who seeks ease and comfort for himself at the cost of the public welfare.

The citizen has no rights but such as are consistent with the democratic interests of the community. Sometimes the public need takes precedence over the rights of the individual, and the latter are rightly subordinated to the former. Thus, by the right of "eminent domain" the community takes possession, at need, of any and all of the property of a citizen, and of all that citizen's rights to enter upon or use that property for any purpose whatever. The right to exercise freedom of speech, even, upon one's own property, ceases the moment competent

(Continued on Page 11)

## How German Philosophy Reverts To Brute Force

Logical To A Certain Point, Its Fatal Flaw Is Rejection Of Community  
Progress Which Constitutes Civilisation

The following address (slightly abbreviated here) on the German evolutionary philosophy of the superior State was delivered by Major Crile at a recent meeting of physicians and their wives, under the auspices of the New York State Committee, Medical Section of the Council of National Defense. Major Crile, who is one of America's foremost surgeons, is director of Base Hospital No. 4, in France, had just returned for a brief stay in the United States, after six months at the front. Since 1914 he has practically given up his time to war work. He was one of the first American surgeons to enlist for relief work in the European war, having sailed from New York on December 30, 1914, at the head of the unit organized by Samuel Mather of Cleveland.

By DR. GEORGE W. CRILE  
Medical Officers' Reserve Corps

WE are in war, but war is only a part of that in which we are involved; we are in a revolution of the moral, social, educational, and political systems of the great human race. War is the expression of but one phase of this fateful revolution. If we are to survive and remain free, we must accurately value our own creed and the creed of our enemy, to the end that we may strengthen the foundation and augment the superstructure of our civilisation.

Our enemy is guided by a definite and published philosophy. We must therefore establish and publish clearly our own philosophy. We must examine the validity of the principles for which we are contending, as well as of those against which we are contending. We must know the truth—are we right, or is our enemy right? Is there a flaw in the premises of the German State philosophy?

Through the schools and through the universities the ideas of the German philosophers, of Nietzsche and of Treitschke, in particular, have created a state of mind peculiar to Germany. This state of mind, in which religious elements are combined with biologic concepts, is the result, in part, of the implantation of the seeds of Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest, in the struggle for existence, upon the intensely religious German mind.

The German adaptation of Darwin's conception may be expressed as follows: In nature the strongest and the most clever species of animal is best adapted for existence, hence that species survives and its competitors perish. German philosophy assumes that among the peoples of the earth, the Germans, collectively and individually, are the strongest and the most clever. They conclude, therefore, that the German people are the fittest to survive; and that they, therefore, have the right to exercise their higher survival qualities. In the exercise of this right they conclude that they are entitled to take from other nations, by methods of peace or of war, their land, their wealth, their very existence itself, since this is the logical right of the fittest animal engaged in the struggle for survival. The German State philosophy not only assumes the right but holds it as duty to thus extend dominion by force over other people.

Compare the German individual with individuals of other stock. We hold that the efficiency of the German State is not the result of any superiority of the German stock to the Anglo-Saxon or to the Latin stock, but that it is due to the establishment of an organization in which, by a type of collective effort, the individual, to a greater degree than is true of the individual in any other State, has given up his initiative—his will—to the State, which has been governed by an able and an honest ruling class. In other words, Germany has established what she calls a Kultur, by means of which a superior State has been created out of good average human beings. Therefore, when the German speaks of the rights of those of the fittest, they refer to their State rather than to the individuals of that State.

For the purpose of our argument, let us accept the German premise that, at this period of history, the German State is the most highly efficient—in agriculture, in manufacture, in learning, in art, in science, and in war. Now, if in the last analysis might does give right, does the inexorable laws of evolution apply to human beings as they apply to lower animals and plants? Is force right?

Nothing but force gives the wolf the right to the life of the sheep; nothing but force gives the sheep the right to the grass; nothing but force gives the grass the right to the soil. On the basis of evolution alone, what gives man the right to take the milk from the cow or the wool from the sheep? What gives man the right to enslave animals; to kill millions of animals without their consent—not for their good, but for the good of man? What gives man the right to occupy the earth so completely to the disadvantage of many other worthy animals? FORCE and the ability to use that force to the advantage of man—that is the exercise of man's qualities of fitness. What gave our forefathers the right to dispossess

the American Indian of a continent, not for the good of the Indian, but for the good of our ancestors; not at the request, nor with the consent of the Indian, but by the exercise, on the part of our ancestors, of greater fitness to survive? Within the period of history we have seen weaker races yield to stronger, fitter races. There is evidence that this occurred even more strikingly in prehistoric ages.

Does it, then, follow that the German State is justified in exercising its superior fitness for survival against its less fit neighboring States? The German premise is this—Germany has established the fittest State for survival; Germany, therefore, has the right to exercise her survival faculties.

If this premise can be proved, then Germany is right; and this premise will be proved to be either true or false. It will be proved, not by theoretic considerations, but by the verdict of the present struggle. If the German wins permanently, then his premise becomes an established fact, and the German philosophers are right. The German supremacy would then be established, just as one species of plants or animals establishes its supremacy over another species when it migrates into the territory of the other. Evolution has always declared the victor to be right, and the present status of the numerous plants and animals that now occupy the earth is right, because of the exercise of their superior fitness to survive.

In the German premise, might is synonymous with fitness to survive. It is the fittest that survives, and it is true in nature that, in most instances, the fittest are the mightiest. This is true of most plants, of most trees; it is true of most animals. But it is equally true that some of the mightiest animals have proved less fit in the struggle than their competitors with other qualities. Even among the lower animals might does not always win.

The German philosopher, however, may say that intellectual might is as important as muscular might. This is true, and if Germany loses the present struggle it will not be because of a lack of physical or intellectual force, or for want of co-operation or sacrifice of her people, but for another reason equally potent and based on the same biologic principle.

Let us recall the qualities that have enabled man to struggle successfully with other competing species. Compared with the animals over whom he has established his supremacy, man is not so strong, he is not so fleet, he is not so prolific, he is not so well equipped with means of defense with means of offense. Compared with certain of these animals he is inferior in muscular power, in the sense of smell, of hearing, of sight, of touch, and in his means of protection against cold and heat and rain. He is less protected against disease and he is shorter lived. Man has no protecting carapace. He has no repellent odor. He has no sharp claws and no powerful teeth. He climbs a tree awkwardly. He is timid in water. In each of his several physical qualities he is outclassed by many animals.

If survival depended only upon might, a band of powerful gorillas would prevail over any band of men, just as the keen senses, the powerful limbs, the prowess of the lion have made him the ruler over less powerfully equipped animals.

As the fierce struggles during the evolution of animals progressed, man rose rapidly through the development of his master organ of strategy—the brain—and the evolution of his hands. In his brain was found the efficient substitute for teeth and claws, for fleetness and for keen senses.

Thus, in time, the caveman, the bushman, and the tribe developed. Up to this point there is no flaw in the German logic, for, up to this point, the mightiest family and the mightiest tribe were right.

These primitive ancestors, however, were able to dominate but a limited environment; they barely held their own against many competing animals. In time certain momentous developments in the vast history of man occurred, viz., the discovery and control of fire, the cultivation of useful plants, the domestication of animals, the manufacture of simple tools. With these advances there developed an increasingly rapid control over the forces of nature and the human race began to multiply more rapidly. Instead of running away or fighting with his muscles, man learned more and more how to circumvent his enemies. One after another, useful additions were made to man's reactions, which, in turn, were augmented by his children.

As the means of controlling the forces of nature increased in number and as the handicraft and the machinery became more numerous and more nearly complete, as the work of man became more specialized and his needs more complex, he became increasingly dependent upon his fellows. Gradually there developed the most dominating of all the adaptations of man—the community adaptation—community behavior. The primary community reaction is co-operation through the division of labor with the exchange

of the products of labor. This was the origin of justice. There could arise no code of laws among naked fruit-eating natives. With the railways and telegraphs, with the unfolding of physics and chemistry, with discovery and invention, man became increasingly dependent upon his fellow-men, and the principles of justice and mutual dependence became correspondingly intensified.

Thus it came to pass that those people were fittest who became the most completely adapted to gregarious life, viz., those who were most truthful and honest, just and diligent.

Primitive individualistic reaction, nevertheless, as against community reaction, still appeared; in fact, it appears frequently even now. This is the origin of selfishness, of stealing, of killing, &c. The community punished the individualistic—the selfish reactions—through co-operation, just as the community secures a living through co-operation.

As an adaptation against the strong individualistic selfish reactions, religions have been evolved. The great success of the teachings of Christ, of Buddha, of Mohammed, of all religious leaders, is due to the fact that fairness and honesty and justice are the foundations of community prosperity. Religions aim to develop altruism in their adherents—their duty to the race as well as to themselves. The greater the extent to which a people react to the good of the race the fitter are they to survive.

If an individual unjustly takes through stealth or by force what belongs to his neighbor, if he slays his neighbor, a protective reaction is awakened in the community against that individual. He is isolated from his fellows. He may even be killed for the general good, because he is unfitted for the community stage of evolution. But he is fitter for the life of the lower animals, the life of primitive man.

The individual who is most fair and just, most useful to his race—this individual is most fitted to survive. The successful dominance of the earth by man is due to the fact that, through experience, through religion, through training by parents and fellow-men, the majority of human beings strive to make the race better and to strengthen the bonds of social cohesion, or at least they do not strive to destroy social cohesion.

If nations are only multiples of individuals, if what is true of the individual is true of the nation, then we may find in this a possible flaw in the premises of the German State philosophy. If the same standard is applied to the State as to the individual, then Germany is less fit to survive than many other nations, because she has returned to the individualism of the lower animals and primitive man, reacting among the nations as the individual robber and the individual murderer reacts within the nation. Therefore, she wakens a protective reaction in other nations. Other nations must deal with her as a nation as they deal with individual robbers and murderers.

This individualistic German reaction interferes with the progress of the human race just as the robber and the murderer interfere with local progress within the State. The individual is punished so that his neighbor may live. Unfit Germany must be punished so that the human race may live; that, through altruism, it may maintain and increase its fitness to occupy the earth.

Now that Germany has put its State philosophy in the crucible, she finds that the world is against her. The nations are opposed to Germany for the same reason that the individuals of a community are opposed to a robber and a murderer. Germany is attempting to impose upon the world by force an altruism, for herself alone, based on force, against an altruism, for the entire human race, of modern religion based on ample justice. These two contradictory principles are contending for survival. If Germany achieves her aim—that is, if Germany conquers the world—then Germany's philosophy of force will be imposed upon the world. The men, the women, and the children of the world will then be governed by the State philosophy that one nation should prosper by the labor of the people of another nation; they will be governed by the belief that this State, highly adapted to conquer others by force, should exercise that force to the advantage of themselves alone. They are the wolf—we the sheep.

If the German philosophy should prevail, and, after the world was deluged in blood, broken, and impoverished, we should awake to find ourselves a part of such a State, what would happen?

First, there would be no alien people, hence there would be no States left to plunder. Germany's Kultur would then be obliged to earn its own living. Her State philosophy would then meet its first fallacy.

Again, when Germany has imposed her will upon the world, when she has achieved her super-Armageddon, when she has crushed to earth all opposition, then she will find herself without foes, without rivals. Without dangerous rivals the people of the State do not give up their will to the State. A military autocracy can be achieved only in the face of danger. Should Germany conquer all her enemies, she no less completely conquers the source of

(Continued on Page 11)

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



## How German Philosophy Reverts To Brute Force

(Continued from Page 10)

her own autocratic power. She would then be in the position of a cancer that had killed the body on which it fed. In what state, then, would the world find itself? To what previous cycle of history would this correspond? Force is not the source of State power that can endure; it is raised only to fall. Even if Germany conquers the world by force, then she will not yet have proved her philosophy to be right, for the complete control of the individual by the State is made possible only by the presence of powerful neighbors or by neighbors who are feared by all the people of a State. In order to secure safety the individual gives himself

to the State. It is only a normally weaker State that fears its neighbors; therefore, a Kultur such as the German Kultur can arise only in a State weaker in resources and in numbers of inhabitants than its rivals. The lesser State then strives for its permanent safety by destroying and by conquering its neighbors. When attacked by the highly organized State, the larger but inefficiently organized State is then subjected to the same stimulus to development. The unorganized people then become stronger. The Kultur State can grow no stronger; hence, sooner or later, there will tend to be a balance of power established in favor of the larger State. We must conclude, therefore, that the German philosophers have been

reasoning from false premises. This conclusion is supported not only by the tenets of religion and biology, but by history and by an examination of the sources of national strength—the fitness of other nations. History tells us that attempts to rule by force as against justice have always failed, either by awakening the self-protective reactions in many contemporary powerful nations, or when a people have been brutalized into submission by the degeneration of both the conqueror and the conquered. It will follow that whether the German State wins or loses this war, it stands to lose ultimately.

The ephemeral success of State power based on the supreme right of the State contrasted with the lasting success of moral power based on the rights of the individual, as exemplified by the long reign of religions and of moral codes, is one of the outstanding facts of history. The greatest source of power is that which comes spontaneously and justly from the individual; that which requires a minimum of State power in order to mobilize it. The least source of power is that which is compelled by the State, because from the power of the individual must be subtracted the effort of the State to extract that power. The net result, therefore, is less under coercion than under voluntary performance.

Viewed in this light, one may readily understand why the State philosophy of Germany has failed as a colonizer, and why, with their opposing individualistic philosophy, the liberal powers succeed as colonizers. Formal submission may be compelled, but the seeds of discord grow in the damp shades of hate.

A short cycle of success with maximum unhappiness may be achieved by a State through the exercise of sheer force. The longer cycles of success with the maximum of happiness have been and probably will be secured by a State through the philosophy of the individual as expressed by religion and by moral codes. If the Allies fail in the

history of today they will succeed in the history of tomorrow. If Germany succeeds in the history of today, Germany will fail in the history of tomorrow. Rather than to share the common fate of passing through the stunting cycle of disintegration following a present German success, it were better that we all now perish gloriously on the battlefield.

In spite of the fallacy of the German philosophers, they have, nevertheless, established in the German people action patterns of such surpassing strength that in the organized intelligence of the German people is our greatest menace. In fact, the present war is a contest of ideas rather than of men. In its broadest sense, it is the practical application of physics, chemistry, and biology in a mass struggle for the existence of nations.

The battle itself is the applied science of killing; survival is the result of knowledge supplied by a nation. Therefore it would appear that those who plan methods of destruction through the use of physical and chemical forces will profit by the viewpoint of those who have special knowledge of the effects of those forces on man and other animals, viz., men with an expert working knowledge of physics, chemistry, and biology.

Research and medicine and biology should not be limited to saving and repairing the wreckage, but should be directed also toward the methods of killing the enemy. To accomplish these ends a cohesion of scientific talents is essential. So long has Germany commandeered the talents of her universities and the intellect of her nation that the menace of Germany is giving the best intellects of her nation every facility and a forced draft to produce ideas.

If we expect to win we must meet discovery with discovery; we must meet loss with greater sacrifice; we must concentrate our business talent, our engineering talent, our medical talent, all our talents, on our battle line. Our universities and our laboratories must become our first line of trenches. Our universities should constitute the foundation of our national defense—our schools, the exponents of our creed of liberty.

## Nonresistance And Anarchy Closely Allied

(Continued from Page 10)

authority declares that the public interest requires exclusive control of that property for public purposes by lawfully constituted authorities. In a great public emergency no man's

right to freedom of speech, even, or to liberty of any kind, can be permitted by society to have precedence over the public need of self-protection. No gift is greater than the giver. The people who for common

benefit give guarantee of liberty to all, may and should modify that guarantee in so far as those are concerned who would use it adversely to the common welfare.

It remains to be determined what constitutes use adverse to the common welfare. Here the opinion of the majority, as expressed by their representatives in Governmental assemblies, must, in democratic communities, be taken as the best expression of the public will that can be obtained under the conditions at the time prevailing; and until conditions become so changed that a better method of sensing the popular will can be availed of, it is obligatory upon all who wish the privileges of citizenship to yield to the popular will as declared by the duly constituted Governmental bodies, and to exercise more than ordinary care that in their attempts to modify the existing popular will, and, pending such desired modification of it, they do not obstruct the fulfillment of its orderly decrees.

Those who attempt by whatever means to thwart the fulfillment of the public will, as declared by lawfully constituted public assemblies, do so at their peril. Persons who in a democracy seek to thwart in an emergency the will of a Government maintained in power by the will of the majority have but themselves to blame if they be regarded by that majority as public enemies, and if measures appropriate for use against enemies are brought to bear against them. The paramount duty of a citizen is to serve the community to which he owes much of his life and all of his liberty. And where the expressed will of that community differs from his own he should either subordinate his own will, while seeking in lawful ways to bring the will of the community into closer accord with his own, or else should leave that community and seek another more to his liking.

Complete individual liberty is impossible where minds and tempers differ, for the desires of one will inevitably run counter to the desires of another. Those who wish liberty to have always their own way in their relations with the community in which they dwell, wish anarchy. Those who, on the other hand, firmly believe that a condition of anarchy would be less conducive to human happiness, as men are now constituted, than a condition where men yield to the expressed will of the majority, will combat anarchy by all lawful means within their power. He who will not serve the community as the community wants to be served has no just ground for complaint if the community refuses to serve him quite as he wants to be served. He who will serve the community only in ways of his own choosing has no just cause for complaint if the community says in return that it will serve him only in ways of its own choosing.

There are persons calling themselves internationalists who say that, if their native land and its liberties were attacked, they would join in its defense, even to the point of using arms to prevent the triumph of an invader, but they rebel at the suggestion that they should aid similarly in the protection and deliverance of another land and of another people. Their alleged internationalism contemplates sharing the blessings but none of the serious burdens that friendly international relations entail. The true internationalist, on the other hand, hearing a cry for help, whether from Mesopotamia or from Belgium or from a threatened world, stands erect in his manhood, or in her womanhood, and says, "Here I am, send me!"

It is obvious that all cannot be sent abroad, since many are needed at home, but the true internationalist does not insist upon choosing his own field of service. On the contrary, he realizes that great human emergencies require highly coordinated efforts for their effective control, and that efficient leadership is essential, and that, the best available leadership having been

obtained, each true internationalist should offer to serve wherever needed most, in another land as readily as in his own, and should leave the designation of the place and the assignment of the task to those whose supreme task it is to coordinate effectively the labors of all.

In a supreme crisis so vast as that which now confronts the American

people together with the rest of the world, every American and every internationalist worthy of the name in America should place his services at the disposal of the President, the ablest and wisest leader of the whole people available at the present time, for service under him, either at home or abroad, whenever asked to go.

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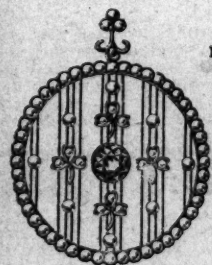
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American Warships With Depth Charge Made U-Boat Come To Surface

SEAMEN ON DECK; HANDS UP

Germans Opened Seacocks Of Disabled Craft—Two Of Them Were Killed

Base of the American Flotilla in British waters, November 24, (Associated Press).—The American destroyers which were responsible for the latest sinking of a German submarine have returned to their base with flags flying. Their victory over the U-boat was one of the cleanest, neatest, and quickest pieces of anti-submarine work yet recorded by the American Squadron.

The submarine was disabled by a depth charge, rose to the surface three minutes after the charge was fired, hung hesitatingly at the surface for a moment, and then sank to its final place of lodgment at the bottom of the sea.

The pressure of water at the 200 feet or so depth at which she sank soon completed the work of destruction on the strained plates of the submarine's hull. For a long time bubbles and oil continued to rise in great gulps from the grave where she lay, and then the Americans made assurance complete in a manner of which it is unnecessary to go into details.

### Prepared To Fire Torpedo

It was daylight, with good visibility, when the periscope was sighted by the lookout of a destroyer which, with a sister craft, was engaged in its customary duties. The submarine commander was just preparing to fire a torpedo, either at one of the destroyers or at a merchantman nearby.

"Periscope two points off the starboard bow!" sang out a lookout in a voice which could be heard from end to end of the craft. Instantly an alarm to general quarters was sounded and the helm thrown hard over. Signal flags were swung out notifying the sister ship of the exact location of the enemy. At the same time the heliograph began its staccato flashing of orders for a combined attack.

A scant eighteen inches of periscope had shown above the surface of the sea 400 yards distant for a few instants and then vanished. In less time than it takes to tell, the destroyer, under the impetus of suddenly opened throttles, had fairly leaped into the track where the periscope had disappeared.

### Terrific Depth Charge

At the proper moment the commander of the bridge released a depth charge from its fixed place. The powerful explosive, 300 pounds in weight, in its steel case, sank with a little splash into the destroyer's wake, and at the regulated depth responded to the bidding of its valves and burst in a terrific explosion.

A vast extent of water was upheaved and rose in a column to a great height. That the charge had found its mark was shown by a mass of oil and bubbles which marked the spot as the water found its level.

Meanwhile, a second destroyer passed through the boiling, oily waters and dropped a second depth charge, and then followed the tactics of the first destroyer in circling the spot. The two destroyers did not have long to wait. In less than three minutes there was a rush of water and the U-boat, whale-like, came to the surface not more than 500 yards away from the first destroyer.

The Americans were taking no chances on a German trick. The gun crews stood with their guns, machine guns, and torpedo tubes trained on the stricken enemy, ready to let loose a shower of steel in case the submarine showed fight. But the U-boat was badly stricken; the explosive charge had done its work thoroughly.

### U-Boat Rose Disabled

Although the upper part of the boat appeared to have been untouched, it was evident from her actions that the submarine was unmanageable. She was badly listed, owing to the damage to her ballast tanks, and it was apparent that her steering gear, and probably also her engines, had jammed.

The three minutes which elapsed between the time the depth charges were fired and the time she emerged, as if catapulted, provide food for interesting speculation. It is probable she was driven to the bottom by the force of the explosion, but retained enough buoyancy to rise to the surface. But by the time she reached the open air the strain had done its work and she hung on the surface of the water only for a moment and then began to settle again, at first hesitatingly, soon with evidence of complete collapse.

During that brief period several American sailors jumped into the sea, in an effort to get the prize buoyed up with hawsers so she could be towed to port. One line was fastened to the submarine successfully, but before it could be reinforced, she gave a final lurch and sank like a plummet, breaking the line.

### Submarine's Crew Captured

Washington, November 24.—Two American destroyers recently destroyed a German submarine in the war zone, according to a statement given out by the Navy Department

## Famous Grand Canal of Venice Now Nearly Deserted



Reports indicate that a great part of the population of Venice has fled the city. The Grand Canal, pictured above, is ordinarily filled to overflowing with gondolas and other craft. The famous Palace of the Doges has been covered with sandbags and the delicate arched facade has been shored with heavy timbers. The Campanile has sandbags for forty feet around its base.

today. In addition to the news conveyed in Secretary Daniels's official announcement, it was learned that the Germans themselves sank their craft, after a depth bomb had disabled it, by opening the sea-cocks.

The U-boat crew stood on deck with their hands raised in surrender while the vessel was going down. All the Germans were taken prisoner, but one of them was drowned when being transferred to a destroyer and another died. The latter was buried with military honors.

According to a report in naval circles approximately forty men, including five officers, were taken off the submarine. If this were true, it was pointed out, the vessel undoubtedly was one of the largest of the cruiser type known authentically to be operated by the Germans.

Secretary Daniels's formal statement made no mention of prisoners or the reason for the boat sinking. When the details had leaked out at the department later, the Secretary would neither confirm nor deny them, saying he had issued the statement in agreement with the British Admiralty, and could not add to it.

### Announcement By Daniels

The statement was as follows: Despatches received from Admiral Sims state that a German U-boat has been accounted for by American destroyers operating in European waters. While on patrol duty a destroyer sighted a periscope

400 yards off. Immediately ringing full speed ahead, the commanding officer headed his craft to pass a few yards ahead of the submarine. As the destroyer passed over the U-boat's course a depth charge was dropped. This evidently caused damage to the U-boat, which shortly afterward broached [came to the surface] about 500 yards away.

Fire was immediately opened on the submarine by two of our destroyers, which circled about their target.

The submarine did not return the fire and was evidently disabled. One of the destroyers got a line to her, intending to tow her, but the boat soon sank.

### Shanghai Baptist College Notes

The Christmas spirit has thoroughly permeated the students of the College if one may judge by the way they have been responding to calls for contributions for various worthy objects. Throughout the month of December the Student Council has been busy raising money for the Tientsin Flood Fund and their efforts have met with great success. In their anxiety to help the good cause along the students were willing to forego the

three short talks by students. On Monday afternoon, December 24, occurred the regular Christmas exercises of the Sunday School which were conducted by the Superintendent of the School, Mr. Chen Yu-ping. The program was long and consisted, for the most part, in the presentation by each class of its gift to the Kiangwan Orphanage and of various "stunts," dramatic and musical. The foreign children of the Compound took part in the program, rendering several musical selections. One of the delightful surprises of Christmas Eve was a serenade on the doorsteps of the various residences. The foreign children dressed up in 16th century costumes and sang carols in good old-fashioned style.

On Christmas morning at 10 o'clock a Christmas party to the members of the Sunday School which is conducted under the auspices of the Women's School, was given in Eleanor Mare Hall. A great many of the members of the Sunday School are children from the little villages in the vicinity of the College, although some are the children from the families of the Seminary students. A Christmas story was told to the children and then every child received a Christmas present and an orange. Gifts were then distributed to the nursery babies.

On Christmas afternoon the regular Christmas celebration for the foreign professors and their families took place at the home of Mr. F. J. White. Forty-eight people were present, that number including several guests from Shanghai. A program of songs by the children and phonograph selections was first enjoyed by the guests. Then a real Santa Claus, with all the traditional accompaniments, arrived and distributed presents from a beautifully decorated Christmas tree. Tea and light refreshments were then served. Dr. George A. Huntley and Mrs. Huntley entertained the foreign faculty members and their families on Christmas night. A party was also given on Christmas night by Mrs. James B. Webster and Mrs. Charles L. Bromley to the Seminary students and their wives. Games were enjoyed and refreshments were served.

In speaking of his trip to Nanking

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to attend the Board of Managers' Meeting of Nanking University, Dr. White said that a Committee consisting of President Bowen, Dr. Gamewell, and Dr. Garret had made a report at the Meeting on the probability of establishing certain departments of the university in Shanghai. The Social Science Department was mentioned in this connection.

Dr. White furthermore stated that a committee had been appointed to arrange for a meeting of representatives from the University and from

the various colleges in East China to take place at the time of the Educational Association meetings in February.

In speaking of his visit to the Government Teachers' College in Nanking, Dr. White told of the splendid work being done by the College, which now has twenty returned students in its faculty. He also said that the Government Teachers' College was starting an Agricultural Department that bids fair to be one of the most important departments in the institution.



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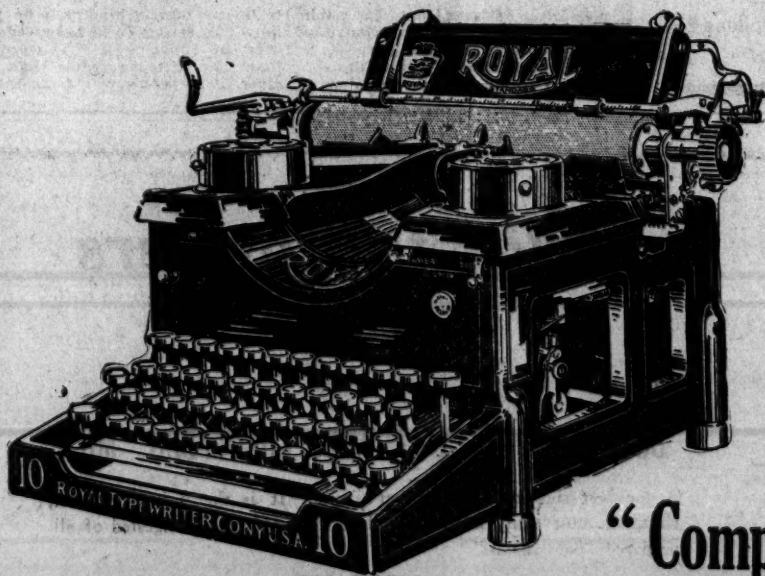
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## Russian Revolution Ultimate Boon To Allies

By Samuel N. Harper

Head of the Slavonic Department,  
University of Chicago.

Chicago, Nov. 26.—In a recent number of Punch the picture shows little brother howling vehemently. The sympathetic passer-by questions little sister, who replies, "Oh, he's worrying about Russia."

There has been cause for worry as one followed the course of events in Russia these last months. There is still cause for worry, for the situation is serious, and tends to become more so every day. But it does no good to "howl," and much less to whine. One must keep one's nerve, and also frequently one's sense of humor. The latter does not imply flippancy, which would be inexcusable when we are facing crises. But it has been distinctly amusing at times as one watched the simple, direct Russian try out a theory he had always believed would work; the results were sometimes distinctly humorous.

They told us of one incident that occurred while the "democratisation" of the army was in its first stages. At that time the "committees" were the authority, and everything had to be put to the vote. During a counter-attack a regiment was seen to halt at the foot of a hill which it was to take. As it stood there the hands went up. The observers were in consternation. This regiment was one of the best, and here it was surrendering. But presently the regiment resumed the advance, and after a stubborn fight took the hill. The observers rushed up and asked what had happened at the foot of the hill. The soldiers explained very simply that they were taking the vote on the order to take the hill, and having voted to take it, went ahead.

Tragic things also happened in this "revolutionary" army; one hesitates to recall the details. In the worst cases one sought and often found evidence of the enemy's hand continuing its dirty work. But frequently it was the blind but honest groping of a simple folk, uneducated, once deceived, and therefore suspicious of those who used the word "authority." They were being again deceived by German agents or by demagogues and fanatics, and very funny things were happening. But one had to keep one's nerve.

It did not help matters to become impatient, though many did so. The English and French had had three years of it, and their patience, perhaps even their sympathy, was being exhausted. For over two years they had to deal with the old regime, which was honeycombed with incompetence, corruption, and treason. The delays and disasters, which might have been avoided, had cost them many lives. Then came the revolution, with fresh delays and more military disasters. While the Russians worked out—that is talked and discussed—the revolution, the killing continued on the western front. One might be very sympathetic and understand, but one could not help being a bit impatient.

Some people have not understood, and have been neither sympathetic nor patient. The present writer was nonplussed on several occasions by the statement: "These Russians should not have their revolution while a war was going on." And the statement was made by a man—in several instances an American—who was in Russia before and during the revolution. The answer to the statement is the simple question, "Who made the revolution of March?" For it came as the result of the stupidity or perhaps deliberate treason of the men deposed by the revolution.

Facts will bear out the following summary of the situation: Had the present leaders in Russia been unable to direct the revolution with some measure of success, Russia would have been out of the war last March. Their success may seem very meager to some, for Russia today not much of a factor from its purely military standpoint. She

keeping occupied fewer divisions of the enemy than she held at the eastern line in February under the old regime. But again one must recall that, not only would Russia have been betrayed herself, but she would have been made to betray her allies, had the "revolution" gone as its real instigators—men like Sturmer and Protopopov—perhaps deliberately planned. For they had brought Russia to a state of anarchy which made it materially and morally impossible for her to continue. Perhaps they were not clever enough to plan it deliberately, in conjunction with the Kaiser and for German marks. But they most certainly were getting ready to urge on England and France the necessity of entering into negotiations with Germany, and they alone of all Russians enjoyed the confidence of the sovereign and exercised for him his "strong authority."

One can, therefore, say that much of the chaos and anarchy in Russia was produced, perhaps deliberately, by the old crowd. Revolutionary Russia inherited this anarchy from the old regime. The revolution contributed its share, but the complete disorganization of Russian life dates back to the old regime. Food riots in Petrograd were the immediate cause of the revolution. The transportation was in chaos before March. Industries were becoming more and more disorganized, and production decreasing during the last month of the old regime. The workmen were getting out of hand largely because of the blind repressive policy of the gendarmes of Nicholas II. The peasants were refusing to sell their grain because of the stupid program devised by the Tsar's bureaucrats. The paper ruble, printed as fast as the press would run, was depreciating from day to day. So all the crises which revolutionary Russia has had to face were in considerable measure part of the heritage from the old regime.

The revolution increased the chaos and anarchy, despite the efforts of the new leaders. The new men made mistakes, but some were inevitable—they could not act otherwise. One of the first acts of the Provisional Government was to abolish the death penalty. We have seen the disastrous results of this step, particularly in the breakdown of discipline at the front. But the death penalty had already been abolished for all except political crimes for over a century. The first speech in the first Russian Parliament in 1906 had demanded the complete abolition of the death penalty. Could the new Russia forget this fact? It had to abolish the death penalty, and it could not say "except in cases," for the old regime always provided for public jury trials "except where special provision of the law," etc.

The new men who came in to save the situation in March had to solve the problems created by others. And they could not use methods of government without which large communities cannot be held together even in normal times. For they did not inherit, together with the chaos, the weapons that could be used to clear up the disorders. The political ideals of the old crowd were very limited. They knew only "strong authority," "discipline," and "order," and their idea of government was to

"police" everything and everybody, and answer every criticism by repression, and with force if necessary. The old crowd discredited not only the ideas represented by the words "strong authority" and "order," but the words themselves. As Prince Lvoff explained to me one day, he could not arrest a Lenin or a Trotsky and close down their newspapers at the beginning. That would have meant simply a return to the old regime.

Unable and unwilling to repress, the new leaders could not even demand "order," and the recognition of "authority." For three months one had "government by appeal," with no physical but simply moral force behind the appeal. So one had "anarchy," but it was peaceful anarchy. The hastily organized militia and the sense of individual responsibility maintained order, except where the criminal elements were at work. But there were very few of these, though the field was wide open to them. What gave ground for hope to the outside observers was the absence of violent anarchy. Kronstadt made trouble, and there were brutal killings of landlords, factory owners, and especially officers; but on the background of 180,000,000 people in revolution, covering one-seventh of the surface of the earth, these acts of violence were distressing but not alarming. And the preachers were urging further and even violent anarchy, and were carrying on their fanatical propaganda without cessation.

Finally, the preachers of anarchy came out in open rebellion. Then at last repressive measures could be used, and after the abortive Bolshevik uprising of July arrests were made and armed force was used against the extremists. The new Minister of the Interior, a Socialist, forbade street meetings and street demonstrations. There must be "revolutionary order," he declared, and a "strong revolutionary authority" must be exercised and recognized, and there must be "revolutionary discipline" in the "re-

volutionary army." The adjective "revolutionary" worried some. "Forget the revolution and get back to the war" was their thought. But the Russian could not forget the revolution. The watchwords, "Save the revolution," "Consolidate the conquests of the revolution" were not hysterical cries; they had a real value—a spiritual value. And one could not then save the revolution by repression and force, and one could not go on with the war until the conquests were "consolidated."

Kerensky had a difficult team to drive—revolution and war. When he pulled up now one horse and now the other he was accused of hesitating. In August, at the State conference called by the Provisional Government, a distinct warning was given to Kerensky and his colleagues. They were told that they must establish "a strong authority." "It is the next to the last warning," wrote one leader. Kerensky probably understood the warning, but was unable to take it. Then came the last warning, the Korniloff affair of September. Korniloff was striving for a "strong authority," as was Kerensky. At one moment they were working together to the same end. Then they broke, partly as the result of a misunderstanding, and seemed to be in opposed camps.

Kerensky again held to the same policy, and because of his honesty secured the support of the Liberals and the business men, who entered his new Cabinet. But he would not be a "Napoleon," for that would have spelled disloyalty to the revolution. Many Russians, and more foreigners, called for a "strong man," a Napoleon. They demanded that Kerensky "suppress," "establish order," "shoot down traitors." But he waited, had to wait, until a clearly treacherous move on the part of the extremists would justify repression. This came at last, and Kerensky marched against the rebels. The outcome of the conflict is still uncertain, perhaps only unknown. The reports from Russia are conflicting. But the ultimate defeat of the Bolsheviks is sure; they will be suppressed either by Kerensky or by another representing law and order, but loyal to the revolution. "Kerensky should have acted before," one hears and reads, es-

pecially in the comments of outsiders; and many Russians expressed the same view. A year ago the present writer was forced constantly to "explain away" the use of repressive measures in Russia, for they were clearly handicapping those who wished to strengthen Russia in her struggle to prosecute the war honestly and forcefully. Now one has to "explain away" the refusal of those responsible for the Government of Russia to take severe repressive measures. "They are consolidating the conquests of the revolution," has been the answer, and it must be accepted. For, though we are disturbed and worried by what is going on in Russia, we certainly wish the

success of the revolution of March. We must accept the events of the last months as an experiment in social revolution, which fortunately has failed. We must realize that some Russians have behaved like "slaves in mutiny," to use the phrase of Kerensky himself, but that the majority of Russians have shown self-restraint and common sense that deserved admiration. The simple people—the broader masses—had to think it out and talk it over, and perhaps try it out and even fight for it. As one American said to an audience of Russian soldiers, "Liberty is a valuable thing, and you have to pay dearly for it. In America we fought eight years,

and then four more years, for liberty." Americans who have "lived" the revolution in Russia have understood it, have sympathized with it, and have been patient, because they saw that there was no real ground for impatience. They saw that if our aims were to "make the world safe for democracy," then one of our duties was to understand and welcome what was going on in Russia and help.

It has been gratifying to note the attitude taken by the majority of our newspapers these last two weeks. On the whole it has shown patience, sympathetic understanding, and faith in the ultimate triumph of real democracy in Russia.



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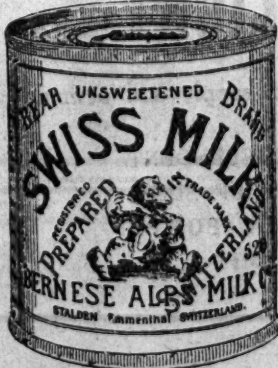
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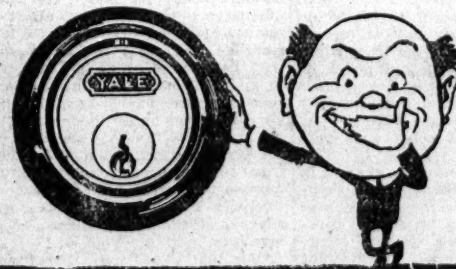
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## Walter C. Teagle, New Head Of Standard Oil, Is Only 39

### Youthful President Familiar With All Angles Of Work—A. C. Bedford Chairman Of Board

New York, November 25.—A broad shouldered, thick chested young man, blue of eye and square of jaw, swung down the corridor of the Standard Oil Building at 26 Broadway from the room whose neat gilt lettering announced it was reserved for directors to a room at the other end of the building marked "President." He dug a fantastic looking pipe from an inner pocket, filled and lighted it and settled himself back comfortably before a stack of neatly typed letters on the desk. The young man glanced through the first one and signed it: "Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, by Walter C. Teagle, president."

With no more ceremony than that the world's biggest and wealthiest oil corporation this week acquired a thirty-nine-year-old president. The old company, firmly established against breaking precedent, has itself shattered one. It reached down the ladder of its own organization and literally jerked to the top rung a young man who had been climbing toward the top for several years; who had taken the time and the trouble to study the oil game from firing a still to watching the machinery of the selling organization. Nor have the directors or any of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company any doubt that the thick chested, broad shouldered thirty-nine-year-old head will keep the wheels of the corporate machine whirling, as has the man—A. C. Bedford—who stepped on up from the presidency to the chairmanship of the board.

#### New Type Of Leader

It is quite characteristic of the Standard's new president that less than half a dozen hours after he had been elevated to that important position—one of the highest in the business world—he had thrown a few personal belongings into a suitcase and started West for an inspection of some new fields the company has just acquired. He said that he is too busy to receive congratulations.

Physically the oil company head looks as if he might play a crackling game behind the line or lead a company of marines over the top. He is six feet one and a half inches tall, weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds and talks with keen alertness of a man whose size and weight almost put an end to a promising career.

He was just learning the game then, and he had crawled down into a still to help dig out the carbon residue remaining after the crude oil had been evaporated by the intense heat. It took about the entire crew of the plant to squeeze him out through the small vent hole in the still.

He is of that type of young man that the big corporations all over the country are seeking to handle their problems—well set up physically, running decidedly to the broad shouldered, deep chested type, with a round neck that fills out its collar snugly, and a development at the back and base of the skull which indicates large vital motor power. His experience has extended from the oil fields of America to those of Europe and South America, and he has literally been on the firing line of the oil game since the industry has reached its present state of development.

Now he has been called in from the firing line to aid in the direction of putting American petroleum into every corner of the earth. First, though, will come the aid which he will be able to give the Government through the Standard Oil Company in winning the war. That is the young man's chief concern at present.

It required a complete change in the by-law of the Standard Oil Company for it to acquire a new president and elevate its former president, Mr. Bedford, to the chairmanship of the board. It did not have far to look for a working model. Most of the great corporations have found the two headed leadership the best; it gives the chairman of the board more time and opportunity to devote himself to the development of the broad policies of management, while to the president are left the details of operation.

#### Double Headed Corporations

One of the best examples of this plan of organization is the United States Steel Corporation, whose chairman, Judge E. H. Gary, develops the policies of the company, while James A. Farrell, its president, attends to the details. Many of the largest banking institutions of New York have put this dual leadership plan into effect with great success. Among them are the First National Bank, of which George F. Baker is the chairman and Francis L. Hine the president; the Guaranty Trust Company, of which Charles H. Sabin is the president and Alexander J. Hemphill is the chairman, and the Chase National Bank, of which Albert H. Wiggin is the chairman and E. V. Thayer is the president.

When the war with Germany broke out and the Council of National Defence was organized prominent men of each industry represented in the country were called to Washington and placed in charge of the work of mobilising the industries of the nation for the aid of America and her allies. A. C. Bedford, who one year ago succeeded the late John D. Archbold as president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, was the man chosen by the Council of National Defence to take charge of mobilising the oil industry.

He went at once to Washington and has given practically all of his time since to that patriotic service, for which he has earned the commendation of the Government officials.

In this work he has gathered to the nation's aid practically every ounce of the large oil producers and refiners of this country.

By the new arrangement Mr. Bedford, while supervising the actual conduct of the company's operations, will be able to give such attention as may be necessary to the activities he may be called upon to direct in connection with the Government.

"With Mr. Teagle in charge of the details of operation I shall have the opportunity to give more time to general planning and supervision," said Mr. Bedford. "Since becoming president I have had time to visit only one of our factories and to make but one visit to the oil fields. One cannot develop ideas sitting at one's desk all the time, and we both understand the necessity of getting out more."

#### Cornell Lost A Professor

The thirty-nine-year-old president of the Standard Oil Company was born within silver spoon in the lap of fortune. His forefathers were among the men who got into the oil game on the ground floor. But that has not interfered with Walter Teagle's desire to stand on his two feet and to carve out his own career.

His maternal grandfather, Morris B. Clark, was the first partner of John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland many years ago. They formed the partnership before Mr. Rockefeller thought of the oil business. They were engaged primarily in the handling of grain. Later the firm was reorganized to take up the handling of oil, and the grain part died a natural death. Mr. Teagle's father was John Teagle, a member of the oil firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle.

To his father and to his wife, who was formerly Miss Rowena Bayless Lee, daughter of the late James Lee of Memphis, Tenn., whom he married in 1911. Mr. Teagle declares he owes any success he may have attained. It was his father's idea that he learn the oil business from the ground up. His start came when his father made for him a decision which cost Cornell University a professor of chemistry.

The son had gone through Cornell, specialising in chemistry, for which he confesses he has always had a fondness. Three days before graduation the head of the department of chemistry called the young man who was about to graduate into his office, suggested that he return to the university the next year to study for a Ph.D., and offered him an instructorship that would pay \$600 a year and would insure a professorship finally. The proposition appealed mightily to him.

So he sat down and wrote his father a long letter explaining the offer that had been made and asking his father's advice. The answer was a wire from his father in Cleveland, "Come home at once."

The boy's mother had been ill. The unexplained summons worried him. He lost no time in catching a train for Cleveland. He arrived in the early morning and went directly to his father's office at the oil refinery.

#### Jumped Into Overalls

Mr. Teagle the elder was on the job early as usual, apparently in good health and unperturbed by the fact that he sat in the presence of one who carried a freshly signed Cornell diploma under his arm. The father quieted his son's alarm about his mother and then took the boy's letter from his desk.

"I gather from this that you want to go to work at \$600 a year as a chemistry instructor," he said, shaking the letter under the nose of his son and heir. "Do you know it's cost me exactly twice that much—\$1,200 a year—to put you through school? I suppose you want me to pay the difference between your \$600 a year salary and the \$1,200 allowance you have been getting. Fine."

"See that closet over there?" He indicated to his son the little room across the hall, where overcoats and hats were hung when not in use. "Go over and take a look at it."

The young man went over, opened

the door and the first sight which greeted his eyes was a pair of new overalls.

"These are your working clothes. Your job is firing a still. The pay is 19 cents an hour, our regular wages." And the head of the firm swung back to his desk with the manner in which he was in the habit of indicating to callers that an interview had terminated.

There was nothing else for young Teagle to do, so he dutifully chucked his rather stylish college garments and climbed into the paternal overalls. Then he went out and put the best he was under that old still that had boomed out there for many a day.

The job was a hot one. It was unpleasant and it was hardly the hazy handed task a graduate in chemistry would expect to be called upon to handle, but the young man's chin set squarely and he fired the still under the critical eye of his father—who knew from experience just how a still should be fired—until he was the equal of any man on the job. Nineteen cents an hour and an occasional slap on the back from the head of the firm were his rewards.

His knowledge of chemistry was of too much value to the oil firm of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle to waste at 19 cents an hour on an unimportant job, so after he had mastered that one he was given another and then another, and finally taken into the chemistry branch.

#### Gave Canada Needed Oil

In 1909 his father's firm was merged with the Republic Oil Company. The young man was made a vice-president. This gave him the opportunity to travel extensively over the oil fields in this country, getting a first hand knowledge of production. Having become acquainted with the details of production and manufacturing, he was brought to New York and installed in the export department of the Standard Oil Company.

Look with him from the start. He attracted the attention of some of the standard oil heads and was picked as the man for a study of the foreign situation. He was despatched to London, and started in to learn what real oil men know, the inside of the foreign market.

He visited all the fields of Europe time and again, and made a thorough study of the oil industry in England, France, Germany and Rumania. On his return to the United States he was made head of the export department, and at once transferred its headquarters from London to New York. He was then made a director and later vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

His next opportunity came when he was 35. He was made president of the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada, a Standard Oil subsidiary. Shortly after taking that place he made a trip to the west coast of South America, making a special study of the fields of Peru. He saw opportunities there for procuring crude oil for supplying the Canadian trade, and he started the development of the Peruvian crude field. Several companies which had oil interests in Peru were purchased by the International Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd. The next problem was getting the crude oil from Peru to Canada. For the next year or so he turned his attention to the construction of tank steamers. He soon had the crude oil going Canadaward in a steady stream, and an urgent demand of the Canadian farmers and munition manufacturers for more and better oil products was filled. In three years the annual capacity of the Imperial Company's refineries was increased from 4,000,000 to 20,000,000 barrels.

#### New Policy In Business

Mr. Bedford, the president of the Standard Oil Company and Mr. Teagle had long been warm personal friends. In casting about for an aid to relieve him of many of the executive details Mr. Bedford reviewed the young man's record and decided that he was the one for the place. The change in the corporation's bylaws and the subsequent elevation of Mr. Teagle followed.

"Mr. Bedford already has announced his policies, with which I am thoroughly in accord," said the young president of the biggest oil corporation in the world shortly after his election to that office. "The most important thing for every corporation in this country is the winning of the war. We shall do everything in our power to that end."

"This war is essentially a petroleum war. Aside from munitions, nothing

is more important for the winning of the war than oil products. And munitions are of no value unless they can be hurried to the battlefield on time."

"For the transportation of men, food and supplies oil products are necessary. They are needed not only by automobiles, but by ships, and they are needed especially for airplanes. In the last two years the demand for oil products has grown rapidly, and in the course of the war the demand will be still more urgent. Every producer and every refiner must work to his utmost to see that the needed products are at the disposal of the United States Government and her allies."

"There is plenty of room in every business for any one who wants to enter it. We have no fault to find and no quarrel to pick with any competitor. I feel that any organization with capital, energy and brains can get business, but success lies in being so alert as to keep abreast, if not ahead, of the other fellow."

Mr. Teagle lays stress upon the duty of the business man during the war. "Only as we prove our ability to run business now will we be allowed to run it in the future," he said.

"We have no right at any time to tamper with the natural forces of supply and demand and no commodity that is so tampered with will be left alone long. Now, above all times, it should be remembered that selfish insistence on the part of even a few in increasing their wealth by enormous war profits will do more harm to the nation and to democratic institutions than can ever be counteracted, even if later on they give their entire fortunes for the benefit of the country, because such conduct engenders class prejudice."

"The business men of the country are face to face today with a national duty and also the great economic necessity of giving material aid to the Government in every way. It also devolves upon them to do everything in their power to prevent unrest and dissatisfaction, such as has been spread among us by Socialists and the I. W. W."

"It is a time when we must prove by our unselfish methods and our willingness to do public service that we should be permitted to handle the

responsibilities in business that have been entrusted to us. The business men of the country must mobilise their resources to help fight the war."

#### Open Door For Standard Oil

It may be mentioned in passing that a change has come over the Standard Oil Company's policy during the past year and that officers of the corporation expect even greater changes in its relations to the public during the years to come. It has usually been considered the most cold blooded position in the business world. This popular belief has been held mainly because of the size of the corporation, the wealth of its principal stockholders, the quickness and despatch with which it formerly disposed of competitors and the coldness with which it met inquiries as to its business.

Newspaper reporters from time immemorial sought unsuccessfully for information at the doors of 26 Broadway. Generally they have never got past the outer portals of the extreme outer guard. When A. C. Bedford was elected to the presidency to succeed Mr. Archbold last year every newspaper man in New York who was assigned to cover the story was surprised that he was able to get a look at the man who had been elected to the presidency and had the opportunity to talk to him personally.

"Whenever you have a question to ask me about Standard Oil come and see me," he said, to the open mouthed astonishment of the men who were interviewing him.

That situation has been more or less true this year. The door has been at least partly opened. It has been greatly to the benefit of the Standard Oil Company too, and no one knows it better than the Standard Oil Company directors. Mr. Teagle says that he is going to continue that policy.

"The Standard Oil Company has nothing to hide and our door is always open to any legitimate seeker after news," he said. The company is essentially a public service corporation institution, and today more so than ever, because the only aim that any corporation should have now is to help win the war, and to that end we shall devote our efforts day and night."



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Their appetite is poor, their eyes are dull and puffy, the ankles and limbs swell. They have sharp attacks of neuralgia and rheumatic pains in the muscles and joints. How they drag through the day they never know. Little wonder they find themselves growing depressed, nervous and impatient.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1036.



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 29, 1917.  
Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate  
@ 104 1/2 = Tls. 95.81  
@ 104 1/2 = Mex. \$132.15  
Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 72.2  
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate  
Tls. 11  
Thai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 2.80  
Bar Silver ..... Tls. 275  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 178.3  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4 3/4 = Tls. 4.66  
exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$6.43  
Peking Bar ..... Tls. 16  
Native Interest ..... 16

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 43 1/2 d.  
Bank Rate of Discount: 7 1/2 %  
Market rate of discount: 7 1/2 %  
4 m. a. ..... %  
6 m. a. ..... %  
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d. a.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 72.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4.76 1/2  
Consols ..... \$ 1

## Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4 3/4  
London ..... Demand 4 3/4  
London ..... 4 m. a. 4 3/4  
India ..... (nominal) T.T. 200  
France ..... T.T. 100 1/2  
America ..... T.T. 100 1/2  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 60 1/2  
Japan ..... T.T. 60 1/2  
Batavia ..... T.T. 23 1/2  
Straits ..... T.T. 55

## Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m. a. Ctd. 4 5/8 d.  
London ..... 4 m. a. Docy. 4 5/8 d.  
London ..... 6 m. a. Ctd. 4 5/8 d.  
London ..... 6 m. a. Docy. 4 5/8 d.  
Paris ..... 4 m. a. 61 1/2  
Hamburg ..... 4 m. a. 100 1/2  
New York ..... 4 m. a. 100 1/2

## Customs House Exchange States

For December  
Ex. Tls. 4.16 @ 4 1/2 = 11  
" 1 @ 5 1/2 = France 6.10  
" 1 No quotation Marks 14.14  
" 0.93 @ 9 1/2 = Gold 31  
" 1 @ 5 1/2 = Yen 3.14  
" 1 @ 15 = Rupees 2.42  
" 1 @ 85 1/2 = Rubles 0.47  
" 1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50  
† Nominal.

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, December 29, 1917.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official  
Ewo Cotton (ord.) (10 Shares) Tls. 190.00  
Yangtzeop Cotton (ord.) Tls. 7.75  
Yangtzeop Cotton (ord.) Tls. 7.80

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, December 29, 1917.  
BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial  
Yangtzeop Cotton @ Tls. 7.70 cash

## Shanghai Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their share report for week ending December 27, write as follows:—  
The Christmas Holidays were observed on the Stock Exchange on the 25th and 26th inst. Cottons continue to be the center of interest. Ewos advanced to Tls. 180—Kung-yiks, after touching Tls. 163, remain steady at Tls. 164. Yangtzeopos have been done at Tls. 7.65: Orientals are strong at Tls. 43 and Shanghai Cottons are quoted for at Tls. 12 1/4. Lau Kung Mows are wanted at Tls. 66. Other classes of stock remain quiet but firm.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, December 27.—Today's Rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot: 5 1/2 d. paid.  
April to June: 28 d. value.  
Tendency of Market: Steady but Quiet.  
Previous Quotation, London, Dec. 22:—  
No rubber market. Closed until Thursday.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service  
London, December 27.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserves to liabilities is 19%. The Bank of England rate of Discount 5%.

## British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 398  
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

## FRAZAR &amp; CO.

## Silk Market Report

Messrs. William Little and Co., in their report for week ending December 28, write as follows:—  
White Silk.—The market continues to rule very quiet but steadier for European sorts.  
Taslee Filatures.—Bicycle 1, 2, Tls. 635, 625. Black Horse 1, 2, Tls. 630, 620. Kung Kee Mars 1, Tls. 575.  
Tussah Filatures, 8 coc.—Some interest has been shown for Lyons. Gold Road, Tls. 280. Pluck Mulberry Tree, Tls. 237 1/2. Gold Phoenix, Tls. 222 1/2.

## Local Exchange Market

Maitland and Fearon's in their report for week ending Saturday, December 29, write as follows:—  
Exchange.—The Shanghai Exchange Banks are closed to business on Monday, December 31, and our last circular this year is published on Saturday, 29th instant instead of Wednesday. The London price of silver at 43 1/2 d. is 1/4 d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T.T. on London at 4s. 3 1/4 d. is 1/4 d. lower than last week. Money among the Exchange Banks is easier and premiums for cash have disappeared. Offerings of Export paper, except on Japan, have fallen off, but our market closes steady at current rates for Dec./Jan. delivery with 1/4 d. per month down for T.T. on London forward. The local stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls. 21,487,000 is slightly lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars is unchanged at \$17,570,000.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service  
London, December 27.—Today's silver prices were:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2 d. Steady.  
Previous Quotation, London, December 24:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 43 1/2 d. Steady.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service  
London, December 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and deferred transfers were:—  
Tenders for Bills.  
Highest price 0 d.  
Tenders at 0 d.  
Receive 0 1/2 d.  
Tenders for Transfers.  
Highest price 1 s. 5 d.  
Tenders at 1 s. 5 d.  
Receive 17 1/2 d.  
Deferred Transfers.  
Highest price 1 s. 4 d. 29-32.  
Tenders at 1 s. 4 d. 29-32.  
Receive 17 1/2 d.  
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 4,000,000  
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 4,000,000

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## TIENTSIN.

## Cable Address:

## ASTOR.

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Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.  
First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.  
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## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

## Head Office:

25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

## Court of Directors:

Mr. Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Mr. Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., F. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Mr. Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
Mr. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

## Bankers:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

## Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Illole Puket  
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon  
Batavia Karachi Salgon  
Bombay Klang Seremban  
Calcutta Kobe Singapore  
Canton Kuala Lumpur Shanghai  
Cebu Madras Sourabaya  
Colon Malacca Taiping  
Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)  
Fookchow Medan Tavoy (Lower)  
Haiphong New York Burma  
Hankow Peking Tientsin  
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

## Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.  
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.  
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.  
L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

## Succursales et Agences:

Sankok Hanoi Saigon  
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai  
Canton Mengtze Singapore  
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin  
Dondichery Peking Tourane  
Haiphong Papote  
Hankou Phom-Penh  
BANKERS:  
n France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.  
n London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour

## L'Etranger

Bureau de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

## Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam

## President:

JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.  
BANKERS:  
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.  
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.  
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.  
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.  
M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 18,500,000  
\$33,500,000

## Reserve Liability of Proprietors

..... \$15,000,000

## Head Office: HONGKONG

## Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

## Chief Manager

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

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Bangkok Johore Penang  
Batavia Kobe Rangoon  
Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon  
Calcutta London S. Francisco  
Canton Lyons Shanghai  
Colon Malacca Singapore  
Fookchow Manila Sourabaya  
Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin  
Harbin New York Taingtau  
Illole Yokohama

## London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

## Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

## Sub-Agency: 3 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.  
A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

## Roubles.

Capital (fully paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 26,000,000

## Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

## Reserve Fund

..... 1,750,000

## Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 6, Old Broad St. E.C.

## BANKERS:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.  
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking  
Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai  
Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin  
Dalren Nicolayowsk Vladivostok  
Hailan O-Amur Yokohama  
Hankow

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Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

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## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

## Incorporated 1912.

## Authorized Capital

..... H\$2,000,000

## Subscribed and paid up

Capital ..... H\$1,371,500

## Reserve Fund

..... H\$ 120,000

## Investment reserve fund

..... H\$ 20,000

## Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

## Authorized Capital

..... \$60,000,000.00

## Paid-up Capital:

Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 2,312,500.00  
\$12,312,500.00

## Reserve Fund

..... 1,892,564.55

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

## Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dalren, Tsingtau, Kaitum, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fookchow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

## SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

## Loans granted on approved securities.

Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

## SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

## Capital

..... Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

## President Andre Berthelot.

## General Manager, A. J. Parnotte.

## HEAD OFFICE:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

## Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

## BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.  
G. LION, Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

## (Established 1880.)

## Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 22,100,000

## London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

## Branches and Agencies

Antungshin London Port Arthur  
Bombay Liaoang S. Francisco  
Calcutta Los Angeles Seattle  
Changchun Lyons Singapore  
Dalny Mukden Sydney  
Hankow Nagasaki Sianfu  
Harbin Newchwang Tieling  
Hongkong New York Tientsin  
Honolulu Osaka Tokyo  
Kobe Peking Taingtau

## SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

## Paid-Up Capital

..... \$ 300,000.00

## Reserve

..... \$ 10,000.00

## Deposits (June, 30, 1917)

..... \$1,590,000.00

## Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted. Current accounts in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits...U.S. \$1,348,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... U.S. \$7,848,000.00

## Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

## London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

## Bankers:

Bombay Hongkong Peking  
Calcutta Kobe San Francisco  
Canton London Santo Domingo  
Cebu Manila San Pedro de  
Colon Medellin Macoris  
(Cristobal C.Z.) Shanghai  
Hankow Panama Singapore  
Tientsin Yokohama

## Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia Rio de Janeiro  
Buenos Aires Santiago de Cuba  
Genoa Santos  
Havana San Paulo  
Montevideo Valparaiso  
Petrograd

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Japan:—Messrs. L. Tham, T. Miduno, L. C. Chang, S. Tanaka, K. Kawamura, K. Sawamoto, K. Gomei, U. Miduno, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hatatori Kuga, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Okada, Mr. and Mrs. N. Tanoda and six child.

## Sicawei Weather Report

23.—Fine weather in our regions. Snowfall in Shantung. The barometers have fallen during the greater part of the day especially near the Yellow Sea; they have risen again during the night, when the

winds began to freshen again in our districts.  
29.—Cold, fine weather Barometer rising again rapidly above the average. Fresh N.W. Squalls.

Saturday, December 29 1917.

WEATHER 4 a.m. 9 a.m.

Bar. at Centg. mm... 770.70 773.64  
Bar. at Centg. inches... 30.34 30.46  
Variation mm for 24h... 3.00 2.29  
Variation mm for 12h... 1.21 1.48  
Wind—Direction... NW WNW  
Wind—Kilom per hour... 38 47  
Wind—Miles... 23.6 29.2  
Temperature—Cen... -6°5 -7°0  
Temperature—Fah... 30.3 19.4  
Humidity: co... 70 61  
Nebulosity 5-10... 0 1  
Rainfall mm... — —  
Rainfall inches... — —

## Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai Gas Co., Limited

## NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

Owing to the increase in the price of coal, The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., hereby notifies consumers that subsequent to the meter readings taken in December, 1917, the undermentioned prices will be charged for Gas throughout the Foreign and Native Settlements of Shanghai, viz—

Lighting, Cooking and Heating  
\$2.20 per 1000 cubic feet

Chinese Cookers  
\$2.10 per 1000 cubic feet

Power and Industrial Purposes  
\$2.10 per 1000 cubic feet, with discounts.

Alleyway Lamps  
\$2.00 each per month.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. R. WINGROVE,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, December 21, 1917.  
16275

## GIVE YOUR FRIENDS A CARPET FOR A NEW YEAR PRESENT

We invite your inspection of our First Quality Tientsin Carpets, made from the finest, fadeless camel wool, procurable only in carpet district of Tientsin. Beautiful designs (foreign or Chinese). 50 cents to \$1.00 per sq. foot. A Gift that all will appreciate.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,  
127 Peking Road.  
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

## NOTICE

After January 1st, 1918, the offices of the undersigned will be located at 6 Kiukiang Road, 3rd Floor. Telephone 4757.

China Investment Company,  
13 Nanking Road.  
16314

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2485.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.  
UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24 Kiukiang Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.  
16331

## SPECIAL REDUCTION FOR NEW YEAR PRESENTS

TWO WEEKS ONLY

Embroideries... from 20 per cent.  
Laces... " 25 " "  
Silks... " 10 " "  
Pongees... " 10 " "  
Hand-Painted Lanterns... " 20 " "

Ready-Made Fine FURS in best quality at moderate prices.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.,  
19 Nanking Road Shanghai.  
16187

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B. ....	\$600
Chartered .....	\$24 10a.
Russo-Asiatic .....	R. 250
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton .....	Tls. 300 S.
North China .....	Tls. 115
Union of Canton .....	Tls. 760
Yangtze .....	\$205
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. ....	Tls. 10 B.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire .....	\$122 1/2 B.
Hongkong Fire .....	Tls. 310 S.
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref. ....	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def. ....	Tls. 64
"Shell" .....	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tag (o) ..	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tag (f) ..	Tls. 40 B.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping .....	Tls. 9 ad B.
Oriental Cons. ....	Tls. 6d.
Philippine .....	Tls. 6.80
Raub .....	Tls. 2 1/2 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock .....	Tls. 124 Sa.
Shanghai Dock .....	Tls. 72 S.
New Eng. Works .....	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf .....	Tls. 64 B.
Hongkong Wharf .....	Tls. 95 B.
<b>Lands and Hotels</b>	
Anglo French Land ..	Tls. 75
China Land .....	Tls. 70
Shanghai Land .....	Tls. 70
Welshland Land .....	Tls. 8
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
<b>Cottons Mills</b>	
E-wo .....	Tls. 182 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref. ....	Tls. 97 1/2 B.
International .....	Tls. 87 1/2 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 87 1/2 B.
Lau-kung-mow .....	Tls. 68 B.
Oriental .....	Tls. 43 B.
Shanghai Cotton .....	Tls. 121 1/2 B.
Kung Yik .....	Tls. 104 B.
Yangtsepoo .....	Tls. 7.70 B.
Yangtsepoo Pref. ....	Tls. 90
<b>Industrials</b>	
Bulter Tire .....	Tls. 23
China Sugar .....	Tls. 90 B.
Green Island .....	Tls. 7.30 B.
Langkate .....	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Major Bros. ....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ..	Tls. 70 S.
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holtz .....	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn .....	\$100
Lane, Crawford .....	\$35
Watson .....	Tls. 5.60 S.
Weeks .....	Tls. 14
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma .....	Tls. 9 B.
Amberst .....	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java .....	Tls. 8.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch .....	Tls. 4 B.
Ayer Tawah .....	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1913 .....	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Teh Alang .....	Tls. 3.40
Bute .....	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United .....	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak .....	Tls. 10 1/2
Cheng .....	Tls. 2
Consolidated .....	Tls. 2 1/2 B.
Domisio .....	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung .....	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Java Consolidated .....	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Kamunting .....	Tls. 6
Kapala .....	Tls. 0.80
Karau .....	Tls. 2 1/2
Kota Bahru .....	Tls. 7
Krookrook Java .....	Tls. 15 B.
Padaang .....	Tls. 12 1/2 ad.
Pemang Dorian .....	Tls. 8 1/2
Pemang .....	Tls. 0.90 B.
Rajah .....	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samangas .....	Tls. 9
Sekop .....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semawang .....	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Malay .....	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Pahang .....	Tls. 1.40 B.
Sungala .....	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri .....	Tls. 9 S.
Sua Mangga .....	Tls. 6 1/2
Shah Kalantia .....	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 75 cts.
Tapiing .....	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah .....	Tls. 0.95 B.
Teloh .....	Tls. 17 B.
Uleboh .....	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziaabo .....	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and B. Lumber ..	Tls. 110
Culley Dairy .....	Tls. 9 S.
Shah Elec and Ash ..	\$2
Shanghai Trams .....	Tls. 66 B.
Shanghai Gas .....	Tls. 25 S.
Horse Bazaar .....	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury .....	Tls. 30
Shah Telephone .....	Tls. 78 S.
Shah Waterworks .....	Tls. 187 1/2
S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. 298

Benjamin &amp; Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 27. Today's

cotton prices were:—

Goodmidding American .....

January .....

May .....

Ewo Declares Forty Per Cent Dividend

The annual shareholders' meeting of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., yesterday voted a dividend of Tls. 20 per share, a dividend of 20 per cent. It was also decided to give Tls. 50,000 to the mill staff.

The meeting was held at the offices of Jardine, Matheson and Co., the general managers. Mr. John Johnston presided. The directors present were Messrs. E. E. Clarke, J. W. C. Bonner, Zee Quan-yuen and Yau Sung-pau. Mr. J. Kerfoot acted as secretary. The shareholders present were Messrs. A. Brooke-Smith, E. B. Broadrick, H. J. Clark, J. Prentice, F. J. Burrett, W. H. Barham, B. A. Clarke, D. Landale and H. E. Morris.

The chairman's speech follows: "On the last occasion I had the pleasure of addressing you I said we had made a good start and the outlook was healthier than we had seen it for many years. Gentlemen, I am pleased to say the year working shows a record as regards profit and all our departments have contributed to it. We were in a position to supply a demand created by the war with several of our specialties, but at the same time I wish it to be clearly understood that the major portion of our profit has come from the 'Spindle Point'—it has been a spinner's year, entirely different to the preceding one, when we lost money with our spinning but had an advantage with our looms. There have been several factors contributing to this result. We had a healthy demand for our yarns throughout the year and less competition from Japan and India as the mills in those countries were trying to make good what Lancashire failed to supply, consequently we had good margins of profit and yarn prices followed the upward trend of cotton due to short supplies. Our mills also benefited considerably through gambling in Japanese yarn in Osaka, which accounted for record prices in cotton and yarn on this market in August and resulted in margins of profit which we may never see again. We took advantage of market conditions and worked our No. 2 Mill night and day during the greater part of the year as well as the No. 1 Mill—our weaving working day time only.

"The profit for the twelve months ending Oct. 31 was Tls. 849,387.36, which, with the amount brought forward from last year, leaves available for distribution Tls. 854,312.57. "It is proposed to pay a dividend of Tls. 20 per share on the ordinary shares, and it may interest you to know that inclusive of this year's dividend Tls. 50 per share have been paid during the last seven years. "From the report it will be seen that it is proposed to write off Plant and Machinery Tls. 90,000.00 and Buildings Tls. 30,000.00. These amounts exceed last year's appropriation by Tls. 26,000 and are called for by the recent additions and by the fact that we have been working our No. 2 Mill and the Waste Spinning and Waste Weaving Mill night and day during the year. The Special Repairs and Renewals Fund of Tls. 50,000 has been created to meet the cost of extensive renewals in our No. 1 Mill when we are able to obtain supplies from England to bring our machinery up to date. If you approve of the proposed appropriations the Tls. 125,000 for Equalisation of Dividends will bring that fund to Tls. 500,000, which was the figure it was originally decided to maintain. "By the addition of Tls. 150,000 the reserve fund will then stand at Tls. 500,000.

"I do not think the other small items of depreciation call for any special remark except that they will not again require attention for some years. The contribution to the British War Funds of Tls. 50,000 will, I am sure, meet with your approval. It is proposed to subscribe this sum equally between the Red Cross and Widows and Orphans Fund. It is our first donation since the war started and as we are a British company the least we can do to support the British Government in the colossal task they have undertaken and alleviate to the best of our ability the suffering and distress cheerfully borne by those at home. As we have had such a successful year, the Consulting Committee recommend that the sum of Tls. 20,000 be paid as a bonus to the European and Chinese staffs at the mills in recognition of the services rendered to the company in obtaining the results as presented in the report.

"Our working costs during the year have been high, and we can expect no relief in this respect in the near future as our coal contract alone next year is nearly double what it was last year. The expenditure in interest was Tls. 66,877.62; this was due to the large stocks of cotton we were compelled to carry to safeguard the working of our mills, also to the extensions which have been carried out without calling up fresh capital. "As regards future prospects, at the moment it is difficult to form an opinion—from a statistical standpoint, they were never better. The markets throughout China are depleted of stocks, the Chinese farmers have done exceedingly well and should be in a position to make purchases, and with the diminishing supplies from other countries, prices for our products should show a fair margin of profit. The disturbing feature in the situation is the continued strife between the political parties in the North and South and we look forward to the time when these factions will settle down to an honest working policy which will benefit China and the people of this vast Empire. You will probably have noticed the International Commission for the revision of the Chinese Import Tariff is to meet in Shanghai on January 5. I trust the Chinese and the other representatives on that Commission who wish

to see China become a strong country will oppose any tendency there may be to jeopardise the industries of China to the benefit of those of other countries.

"I would like to suggest the abolition of import duties on raw material, also the coast trade duties from one port in China to another, but whatever may be done to augment revenue by increasing import duties, I trust the cotton mills will be allowed to remain as at present as far as the paying of excise is concerned. There are too few industries in China; if there were more work and wages for the people there would be less unrest. To attract outside capital, security and protection must be given and in considering the new tariff this matter should appeal to the commissioners.

"We have not made much headway with the prevention of watering of cotton and other adulteration. Since I last addressed you, two Chinese officials, together with a foreign expert, visited Shanghai and had ocular demonstration of what the cotton mills have to contend with in this respect. So far, I have not heard anything resulting from their visit, but hope that something may be done to make it a penal offence to water cotton or adulterate it in other ways. I think I have referred to all matters that will interest you, but if any shareholders wish to ask questions I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

The following resolutions were then passed: That the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. E. Clarke.

That a dividend of Tls. 20 per share be paid on the ordinary shares—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. E. E. Clarke. That a bonus of Tls. 20,000 be paid to the staff at the mill—proposed by Mr. Barham and seconded by Mr. Burrett.

That a donation of Tls. 25,000 be given to the British Red Cross Fund and a similar amount to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Widows and Orphans Fund—proposed by Mr. Prentice and seconded by Mr. H. J. Clark.

That Mr. G. R. Wingrove be re-elected Auditor of the Company for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. Burrett.

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Gold Cash at Tls. 6.25, and Five Gold Cocks at Tls. 4.50.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons—Little of no private business can be recorded but the tone of the market generally is brighter and the auction goods fetched enhanced prices in almost every case.

Cotton—In spite of the intervention of the Xmas holidays, our market for the local staple has remained steady to firm during the week and quotations today are Tungkow at Tls. 32.50 to Tls. 33.20, Steam Ginned at Tls. 32 to Tls. 32.50, and ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 31.50 to Tls. 31.80. Shensi Cotton for forward delivery is quoted at Tls. 33.00 to Tls. 33.50.

The last Liverpool quotations received through Reuter are Good Middling American at 22.84d., Egyptian Sakhalia at 31.40d., and F.M.G. Bengal at 17.72d. per lb. On the New York Market Middling American is quoted at 6 cts. 29.95 for January.

Local Yarn.—In the absence of any outward trouble in the country, our yarn market has every appearance of improvement with rather more enquiry from would-be purchasers. A small business is reported comprising the following sales:—

16s.—400 Bales Three Stars at Tls. 135.00 to Tls. 137.00, 500 Bales Goat chop at Tls. 137.00 to Tls. 138.00, 500 Bales Red Dragon at Tls. 136.00, 700 Bales Wedding at Tls. 137.00 to Tls. 138.00, 100 Bales Anchor at Tls. 135.00, 300 Bales Hung Yue Mill (heavy) at Tls. 140.00.

20s.—1,000 Bales Five Men at Tls. 147.00, 800 Bales Goat chop at Tls. 145.00, 800 Bales Three Stars at Tls. 145.00 and 300 Bales Wedding at Tls. 145.00 to Tls. 147.00.

Indian Yarn.—Market firm at an advance of Tls. 1.00 to Tls. 2.00 per bale, with the following business reported:—

No. 10s.—200 Bales Central Indian at Tls. 120.00, 200 Bales Connaught at Tls. 115.00/116.00, 200 Bales Fabany at Tls. 116.50, 250 Bales Sorab at Tls. 116.00/117.50, and 200 Bales Triumphant at Tls. 115.50.

No. 12s.—100 Bales Elphinstone at Tls. 124.50 and 100 Bales Herald Office at Tls. 122.50.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinings are also firmer and we hear of the following sales:—

No. 16s.—200 Bales Woman at Tls. 141.50, 200 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 141.00, and 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 140.00.

No. 20s.—500 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 144.00.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for December 30th.

"THE CRISIS"

A Super-Production Showing the Hand of the Master

By: Winston Churchill

In 12 Parts

A GREAT CAST

MR. GEORGE FAWCETT

MISS BESSIE EYTON

MR. MATT SNYDER

MR. THOMAS SANTSCHI

Produced by Colin Campbell

Performance commences at 9 p.m. sharp

Admission: \$1.50, \$1.00 and 70 cents

MATINEE, Today, 3 p.m. 9th and 10th Episodes of

"THE FATAL RING"

See full page advertisement for other announcements

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

Programme for December. 30th & 31st

FANNIE WARD

IN

"A GUTTER MAGDALENE"

FIVE PARTS

PARAMOUNT PICTURE



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent
Jan 1	5.00	San Francisco	Columbia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
7	5.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
21		San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 1	1.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
3	2.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamato maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
4	8.00	Nagasaki	Fusa	Rus.	R.V.F.
5		Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10		Kobe and Osaka U. M. J.	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 29	9.30	Japan (London etc.)	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		London etc.	Kanagawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
		Liverpool etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 30	7.15	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	I. M. & Co.
31	11.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Sunling	Br.	S. & S.
1	1.00	Swatow	Hein Peking	Br.	S. & S.
31	1.00	Ningpo	Hein Peking	Br.	S. & S.
Jan 1	1.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sungleng	Br.	S. & S.
1	1.00	Swatow	Hein Peking	Br.	S. & S.
3	1.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Hein Peking	Br.	S. & S.
6	1.00	Takao via F'chow & K'long	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	1.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sungleng	Br.	S. & S.
10	1.00	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Br.	I. M. & Co.
12	1.00	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
17	1.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 30	9.00	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan 1	1.00	A. M. Tsingtao	Tenyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	1.00	Chinwangtao	K. wellin	Br.	S. & S.
1	1.00	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. & S.
4	1.00	Tsingtao	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
4	1.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
6	1.00	Tsingtao & Dalry	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 30	1.00	M. N. Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	S. & S.
30	1.00	M. N. do	Kiangto	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	1.00	M. N. do	Tungting	Br.	S. & S.
31	1.00	M. N. do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
31	1.00	M. N. do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Jan 1	1.00	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	S. & S.
1	1.00	M. N. do	Chungking	Br.	S. & S.
2	1.00	M. N. do	Poyang	Br.	S. & S.
4	1.00	M. N. do	Luoyi	Br.	S. & S.
4	1.00	M. N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	1.00	M. N. do	Taise maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	1.00	M. N. do	Ngankin	Br.	S. & S.
8	1.00	M. N. do	Tatung	Br.	S. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Arrive
Dec 29	Niu do	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
29	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
29	Japan	Yamashiro maru	2326	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NKW
29	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.		ONW
29	Hankow	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDW
29	Hankow	Kiangto	1468	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW

## Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent
Dec 29	Liverpool etc.	Tamba maru	5358	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	Hongkong & Canton	Seang	1137	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	Japan	Omi maru	3222	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	Hankow	Australien	8365	Fr.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	Hankow	Tafo maru	1756	Jap.	N.Y.K.
29	Chinwangtao	Chanson	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
29	Chinwangtao	Hwahab	871	Chi.	K. M. A.
29	Chinwangtao	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangto, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, Dec. 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 5,925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, January 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 340.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday January 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Monday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, January 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, January 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 30, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 31, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, January 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 3, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo wharf on January 6, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, January 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, January 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinking-Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Jan. 10, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wwellin Capt. McArthur, will leave on Tuesday, January 1, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoo wharf on January 6, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 18,000 tons, Captain R. Maki, will be despatched on Monday, January 7. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Manager.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Kaga Maru ..... Nov. 21  
Kamakura Maru ..... Dec. 15  
For Liverpool  
Hirano Maru ..... Nov. 11  
Kitano Maru ..... Oct. 14  
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 29  
For New York  
Matoppo ..... Dec. 1  
For San Francisco  
Shinyo Maru ..... Nov. 29  
For Tacoma  
Manila Maru ..... Nov. 11  
Mexico Maru ..... Dec. 21  
For Seattle  
Grayson ..... Nov. 11

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luoyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinking, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hothow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengting, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Agents 21-23 French Bund. Passengers: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## "SUNSHINE BELT"

## Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. COLOMBIA Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA Jan. 12
S.S. VENEZUELA Feb. 2, 1918	S.S. ECUADOR Feb. 9

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freighter passage apply to  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimada, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.

"HAWAII MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanoo, Dec. 28, Dec. 29

## CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tsingtao and Dairen	arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi,	Jan. 4, Jan. 6
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao	arr. leave
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama,	Jan. 4, Jan. 6

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA  
Union Building, 4 The Bund.  
Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4235, 4234.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.  
Furniture and Caries Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers  
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## El Carnaval de Filipinas

2nd-10th FEBRUARY

Direct Service to Manila

VIA

## "Empress" Steamers

G \$74.25

ROUND TRIP

Bookings Now Being Made

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to:  
G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to:  
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,  
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 181.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 7, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 22, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Feb. 12, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Mar. 12, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST-CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building

(Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

'Phone No. 3229.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

JAN. 29, APR. 13, JUNE 24

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE

REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

## FOR HONGKONG

JAN. 17, MAR. 31, JUNE 11

(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves Co.'s Hongkew Wharf, Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smoothing phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW



## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

## EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports  
(For Liverpool)

Tons	
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500
MISHIMA MARU	16,000

## AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

## SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	Jan. 1		
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	Jan. 5		
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagui	Jan. 9		
HAUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	Jan. 12		
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Jan. 15		

## SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 3		
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Jan. 10		

## KOBE TO SEATTLE

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Jan. 8		

## FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500		Jan. 10		

## AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		Middle of January		
AKI MARU	12,500		Middle of February		
TANGO MARU	14,000		Middle of March		

## CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

## BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express
101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	110	110	110	110
111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	114	114	114	114
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121	121	121	121	121	121
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124	124	124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130	130	130

Local	Express	Local	Express
101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103
104	104	104	104
105	105	105	105
106	106	106	106
107	107	107	107
108	108	108	108
109	109	109	109
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119	119	119	119
120	120	120	120
121	121	121	121
122	122	122	122
123	123	123	123
124	124	124	124
125	125	125	125
126	126	126	126
127	127	127	127
128	128	128	128
129	129	129	129
130	130	130	130

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

## Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

## BRITISH SHIPPING AS GREAT WAR WEAPON

Ninety Per Cent Of Great Merchant Marine Operated By Government

## PROFITS CAST TO THE WIND

Movement Of Men, Munitions, And Food The One Idea—Proud Of Heroic Seamen

By Robert Donald

Editor London Daily Chronicle.

London, Nov. 24.—Before the Lloyd George Government came into office about a year ago, only half the British shipping had been requisitioned for war purposes, and the overseas trade was going on as a diminishing business concern. Cuts had been made in the luxury trades, imports being radically reduced, but the bold policy of universal requisition and State control, which Lloyd George had favored from the beginning of the war, had not been adopted, with the result that British shipping companies amassed enormous fortunes, after paying the State over 50 per cent of their war profits.

With the advent of the present Government to power the strong arm of the State took over practically the whole of the British merchant shipping. This policy received its greatest stimulus when the United States of America entered the war. The Lloyd George policy which was determined to subordinate all commercial and national interests to the overwhelming demands of the war. Thus, after three years the policy which Lloyd George with unerring instinct had favored from the beginning was finally achieved.

When the war is over Great Britain will have to start anew to restore its vast carrying trade throughout the world, which brought the home country an annual revenue estimated at over £150,000,000. Vested interests of the highway of the ocean which have taken over a hundred years to establish have vanished in a few months.

The prime object of the shipping control is to save tonnage for national and war interests, and now only about a 10 per cent margin in small ships remains uncontrolled. In the struggle between motor cars and wheat, motor cars have to go. That is the principle upon which the ships are operated. Since 90 per cent of the shipping has been secured, most drastic measures have been applied, far in excess of those which the French have thought fit to apply to their own ships, though nominally they are under Government control. Profits No Longer Considered.

Such are the restrictions adopted that commercial interest and personal profit have ceased to play any part in the movement of ships. In cases where companies continue to manage their vessels, no trade considerations enter into the use or service of the ships. It is possible sometimes to allow a small margin for general goods, such as cotton or supplementary articles of food, such as hams and bacon, but the profit arising from such freight goes to the Government. The shipping companies, therefore, are no longer any commercial interest in cargo.

The most startling transfers have been effected in the name of national emergency. Old established connections have been sacrificed to the superior interests of the nation. Ships have been withdrawn from the China coast, and the advantage of Japan, and vessels have been sent from Scandinavian waters to the profit of neutral shipping. In the case of a great company like the Pacific and Graciale, with a fleet of fifty vessels, all are under requisition more than half are managed directly by the Government or by other companies. The remaining ships are carrying cargo for the account of the Government. These remarks apply also to the Clan and Holt lines.

## Get The Government Rate

Dividend-paying ships now get the standard blue book of Government minimum rate, and nothing else. This rate, however, provides a reasonable profit, but nothing like the profits of the shipping of the world, nor does the rate cover the profits made by English shipping earlier in the war.

Still, international trade and production must be kept in the interests of national finance. While there is no allocation for cotton, ships to India naturally take Manchester goods (the production of which has been reduced to per cent and is largely for domestic and army consumption), and bring back manganese ore or cereals. But when space is given to goods of this sort it is always subject to the claims of the military or of the civil population of the nation.

Sometimes critics of pro-German tendencies have been led to conclusions from the most innocent statements in Ministerial speeches. Lloyd George's remarks, for instance, that America was contributing wooden ships to save the food situation provoked the suggestion that Britain was forcing wooden ships upon America. Why? Because, it was stated, England knew they would be no good after the war, and she herself was building steel ships.

Great Britain is building all the ships she can, to devote them to war services and nothing else. Upon Great Britain has fallen the duty of helping the Allies. The amount of shipping placed at the service of France, Italy, and other allied countries is 3,000,000 tons dead weight. This tonnage represents nearly two months' consumption of wheat by England. A great deal of it is devoted to carrying coal as well as wheat. In some cases the ships are not actually handed over, but the tonnage is given to the Allies under British management. The traffic between England and France in men, munitions, and food involves the use of a prodigious quantity of tonnage, and the campaigns in the East mean almost as great demands and very much greater risks.

## Imports A Fourth Of Normal

Excluding food, Great Britain imported before the war between 25,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of goods a year. The corresponding imports this year will be less than 10,000,000 tons. The prospects for next year are even less satisfactory, as there must be a further diminution as the war goes on. Thus, at the present showing English imports (apart from war material and food) have been reduced to one-quarter of normal.

It should be borne in mind that the great need of the Allies at the present

moment is ships and still more ships. If need be, trade must further suffer, as the biggest armaments will prove of no avail if they cannot be transported.

While the State for war interests has placed a mortgage on the British mercantile marine and withdrawn it from its spheres of commercial competition, the British people were never prouder of their merchant service than they are today. That is because of the heroism of the men who have faced all of the new dangers and atrocities of the high seas and never shirked their duty. During three and a half years of war no single ship has been delayed by reason of a crew's refusal to face danger. Skippers of old tramp steamers, gunless and unconvoyed, ambling along at eight knots an hour, have gone through the submarine-infested Mediterranean, ready to meet all risks. Others, whose guns have been outraged by enemy submarines, have fought until their ships were shattered, and then died like heroes. The gallantry of the sailors of the British mercantile fleet is one of the great unwritten stories of the war.

## France Unmoved By German Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

The German master would and in his new Colony burden and danger sooner than help.

As to the Far East, which Germany flatters herself she can reach through Siberia, M. Pichon thinks there can be no doubt China and Japan will see to that.

In reply to a reference made by the Inter-Allied to the economic map, recalling that all cotton, India-rubber, nickel and a quantity of raw materials impossible to replace are to be found in Allied countries and that without those raw materials the German nation is condemned to ruin, M. Pichon acknowledged that our map evidently is much superior to that of Germany.

## Voluntary Enlistment For Australia Now

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, December 27.—Mr. W. A. Holmann, Premier, New South Wales, who supported the policy of the Australian Premier, Mr. W. M. Hughes, in favor of conscription, expressed the hope that the Federal Parliament will afford Mr. F. G. Tudor, the leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament, every reasonable opportunity to test his doctrine regarding voluntary enlistment.

## Today's Concert

The following program of orchestral music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon beginning at 4.30 p.m.

- 1.—Overture "Mignon".....Thomas
- 2.—Symphonic Sketch "In the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
- 3.—Selection "The Bohemians".....Puccini
- 4.—Three Dances from "Henry VIII".....German
- 5.—Suite from the "Casse Noisette".....Tchaikowsky
- (a) Overture "Miniature"
- (b) Dance Chinoise
- (c) Danse des Mirlitons
- (d) Valse des Fleurs
- (e) Trepac

A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

## Japanese House Votes Thanks To Its Navy

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, December 28.—The House of Representatives today unanimously adopted a resolution expressing warm appreciation of the bravery and efficient service rendered by the officers and men of the Navy in co-operating with the Allies against the common enemy.

## Japan's Foreign Trade Breaks Past Records

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, December 28.—The foreign trade from January 1 to the middle of December totals exports, 1,543,000,000, and imports, Yen. 990,541,000. The excess of exports over imports, Yen 549,459,000, breaks the previous highest record, which was realized last year.

## THE FREAKS OF MAYFAIR

The Freaks of Mayfair. By E. F. Benson. Illustrated by George Plank. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$1.50. (gold) When Professor Bliss Perry says

that we have no satire in America he makes a severe indictment of our literary men. For successful satire, one of the most difficult of literary forms, is also one of the most salutary, the most stringent. The man who dips his arrows in laughter renders them more deadly than if he had dipped them in poison. For shams wither more quickly before sharpened ridicule than before clumsy, if honest, vituperation. A Swift is even a more fearsome enemy than a Prynne. Angry criticism, in fact, is what certain shams feed upon; it inflates them. It takes effective satire to prick their hollow

ness. It is the bloated hollowiness of such shams that E. F. Benson deflates in his newest volume of sketches, "The Freaks of Mayfair." Sir Louis Marigold, Bart., M. P., and Lady Mary Marigold of "The Compleat Snobs," who are happy Christmas Day find that they have given each other a beautiful copy of the Peerage and are delighted at this "delicious coincidence"; the effeminate young manling of "Aunt Georgie" who spends his time embroidering and painting young men on a formula of "no coats or Adam's apple, long eyelashes, and girlish mouth," who not being good at eyes paints his sisters generally "looking down"; Mrs. Weston of "Quack-Quack" who goes from one to the other in search of remedies for her perfect health; the prurient scandalmongers of "The Poisoner of Asps"; Constance Lady Whitlemere of "The Sea-Green Incomprehensible," a woman, "impervious to everything save dignity"; the two varieties of climbers, horizontal and perpendicular, in the intensely amusing sketches by those names; the study of the Rev. the Hon. J. S. Sandow in "The Spiritual Pastor" who, on Friday, makes a "pretence of lunching on salmon-trout, caviare, wine, and truffles"; these are some of the "freaks" you meet in the twelve sketches which compose the book. Some are so humorous that they make you forget entirely the sting beneath the humor; others are frankly aristocratic; one or two are even pathetic, as though the author felt sorry at disclosing such pitiful weaknesses. All are incisive and true.

It is hard to quote from a book so uniformly entertaining, but perhaps a fragment from "The Spiritual Pastor" will do as well as any.

"This literary profession of his (the Rev. the Hon. J. S. Sandow's) is no mere matter of a parish-magazine, or of letters to the Guardian about the Eastward position, or the Spectator about early buttresses, but he publishes on his own account at least two volumes a year. . . . They all begin in an enticing manner, for Mr. Sandow tells you how he was walking across the Park one morning when he observed two sparrows quarrelling over a piece of bread that some kind bystander had thrown them. This naturally gives rise to reflections as to the distressing manner in which ill-temper spoils our day. The kind bystander is, of course, Providence, who throws quantities of bread, and Mr. Sandow tells us that it is the truer wisdom not to behave like silly sparrows and all wrangle over one piece, but hop cheerfully away, with a blessing in the certainty of finding more. Or, again, Mr. Sandow describes how he was hurrying to the station to catch a train, fussing himself with the thought that he would not be in time for it, and not noticing the limpid blue of the sky and the white clouds that floated across it. When he came to that station he found he had still five minutes to spare and so need not have hurried at all, but drank in the gladness of God's spring. From this lesson, he humbly hopes, he will be less disposed to fuss in the future, but trust to the wise hand that guides him. We are not told what would have been the moral if Mr. Sandow had missed his train."

What makes this volume so worth while is that one feels that it is not inspired by a mere desire and delight in mocking, but that it springs rather from an honest and profound detestation of all the soft-brained and wasteful snobs and parasites that encumber a gasping world. Mr. Benson abhors these shells of people, gluttonizing and petty, careless of the misery that surrounds them. Mr. Benson, you feel, is a philosopher as austere as Emerson, a disciple of "plain living and high thinking." In one place he describes an orgy at a hotel in which the guests throw half-guinea peaches at the fireflies. At the bottom of the page he inserts the bald but eloquent footnote: "One senses Mr. Benson's indignation. Yet he does not throw up his hands in despair at the world. In his mellow chapter at the close, 'Past-times,' he mildly berates 'an industrious social cataloguer who said not long ago: 'There is not an ounce of manliness in the country. For contradiction of so Bedlamite a sentiment,' says Mr. Benson, 'the myriad graves in France bear a testimony that is the more eloquent for its being unspoken.' No, Mr. Benson does not throw up his hands in despair at the world. But he is acutely and delightfully critical.

Your New Year Resolutions!

LET

A Two-Million Dollar Concern

Suggest them for You!

Save on the Following:

Books Published in England and the United States,

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Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.

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and Athletic Equipments

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

C453 Honan Road, Shanghai.

## FOOD CROPS IN FRANCE WORST IN FIFTY YEARS

Country Depending Upon America For Soldiers To Release Workers For The Fields

New York, November 25.—According to a statement recently made by the French Minister of Supply, this year's harvest in France has been the worst in fifty years. This has been due in part to the exceptionally severe weather of last Winter, which did great damage to Autumn sown crops, and even more largely to the disastrous Spring. Almost till the end of April continuous snow and frost prevented any adequate work being done in the fields, and the consequent rush that came in the last few weeks could not possibly be coped with by the laborers and their women folk still left on the land.

To decline in food output in France is made apparent by the following figures for the gross total production of wheat, maize, rye, barley, oats, potatoes and sugar beets:

	Bushels.
1914	1,057,000,000
1915	759,000,000
1916	798,000,000
1917	777,000,000

Discussing the shortage of labor, the Minister of Supply says: "Last year a slightly better season pulled the figures up somewhat, but the case is only too apparently one of deficiency in labor. Proportionately the recruitment of the French Army is much more largely from the land than in Great Britain, where the industrial centers, both under the volunteer system and the new service acts, have provided the bulk of the men for the army. Actually it is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that 8,000,000 people of both sexes—a fifth of the population—are employed on the land in France, and from their number at the time of the mobilization in 1914 3,000,000 of the best were taken. During the three years since that date the remnant, old men, unfit men, women and children, have had to carry on the work of this second line of national defense. They have worked heroically."

He believes that the only possible way to prevent an even worse state of affairs next year is to release from the army 750,000 men for the Winter and Spring plowing and sowing. "Their places," remarks the Minister, "it is hoped, will be taken by American troops, and in view of the decreasing tonnage the best service America can do this country at the present time is to give opportunity for the proper cultivation of its fields."

"It is estimated," he goes on to say, "that to make good the corn shortage 140,000,000 bushels will have to be imported, and advantage will of course be taken of the pooled system of purchase and transport worked through the Wheat Export Committee in New York."

As far as the civilian population is concerned, it is pointed out that things seem in some ways to have improved. Last winter coal rose to the exorbitant price of \$10 a ton, and even at that price, when the Seine was frozen, it was difficult to get. This year every household has been provided with a coal card and, though the amount supplied is far from adequate, it may with the aid of wood be made to eke the winter out. Bread cards, giving an allowance of one pound per day per person, are being issued, while the quality has been improved. The third card controlled item, sugar, has been reduced in allowance from 750 grams to 500 grams (about seven ounces) per month, a reduction which the Food Minister states will mean a saving of 150,000 tons, and a consequent available shipping space for 5,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"Big boys that swear go to de war," Jean contended, "an' me soldier, too." But by no means all the people and incidents are amusing. Many of them are full of a poignant pathos, sometimes a grim horror. There is all the tragedy of the Colonel's devotion to his men



# Business and Official Notices

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 268.

SERVICE PUBLICATIONS (187/3) 188

During the year 1918, the hereunder named publications of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration will be published in the following foreign-printed newspapers in China:

A. TIME TABLE (abridged issue): in the Peking Daily News, Peking and Tientsin Times and China Press; and in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking Line Time Table (connections only).

B. OCCASIONAL NOTIFICATIONS (numbered): in the Peking Daily News, Peking and Tientsin Times, China Press and North China Daily News.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 26th December, 1917.

### NOTICE

Please note that Mr. S. Eibe is not connected with our firm, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

## Special Dinners de Luxe and Entertainments

will be given by the

## CARLTON CAFE

on the following nights:

Saturday, Dec. 29

Sunday, Dec. 30

Monday, Dec. 31

Tuesday, Jan. 1

Price \$3.00

### NOTICE

As from the 1st day of January, 1918, the business heretofore carried on in Shanghai under the style of E. Pabany will be carried on by The Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd.

E. PABANY.

Shanghai, December 24, 1917.

## Fresh Butter

### "Daisy" Brand

in one-lb. pats.

Fresh, Pure and Delicious.

### "Meadow" Brand

in one-lb. pats.

Good quality pure Butter

May be obtained from all Store-keepers.

Imported by

Geddes &amp; Co., Ltd.

Tel. 346. 5 Peki g Road.

## AMERICAN CLUB

The Committee of the American Club beg to announce that the Club will be open to members and their friends from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on New Year's Day.

W. A. ADAMS,

Hon. Secretary.

### DEATH

NEW: On Saturday, December 29, 1917, at 623-S, Yuhang Road, S. C. New, aged 56, secretary of the Kiangnan Dock. A service at the home on Monday, 31st December, at 1 p.m. to which all friends are invited to attend. Funeral on the same day at 2.30 p.m. in the London Mission Church, Shantung Road.

## Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates Numbers 1047/9, 1077/82 and 1090, in the name of G. D. MUSSO for 145 shares in the above Company, have been stolen and the public is warned against negotiating same.

D. McCOLL,

General Manager.

Shanghai, 21st December, 1917.

## THE SAVOY HOTEL

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening.

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

NEW FEATURES THIS WEEK:

MISS IVY ALDOUS

(Singing Comedienne), at the Piano.

Featuring the Latest Songs and Dances

MR. FRED. KEELEY,

(Novelty Dancer),

In His Eccentric Dancing.

L. T. SLICKER,

Ragtime Specialist.

A SPECIAL DINNER

Will be Served

New Year's Eve and

New Year's Night

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

## The Daishin Co.

We hereby beg to notify the public that we have this day handed over our business, together with all assets and liabilities, to Mr. S. Nakai, newly established at 9 Siking Road.

S. SHIMOTSUMA,

Manager.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1917.

I hereby beg to notify the public that I have this day established myself at No. 9 Siking Road as a merchant for paper and other goods, succeeding Messrs. The Daishin Co., and that I have taken over all the assets and liabilities of that firm under the same name of The Daishin Co.

S. NAKAI, Proprietor.

SHIRO SHIMOTSUMA, Manager.

Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1917.

Have you tried our

## "UPPER CRUST"

### Rye Whiskey?

— THE WHISKEY —

— OF QUALITY —

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH &amp; CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

### NOTICE

J. ULLMANN &amp; CO.

(Maison Francaise.)

Jewellers &amp; Watchmakers

have this day removed to their new premises at

No. 38, Nanking Road

(opposite Sweetmeat Castle)

## ANTIMONY REGULUS

(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government

Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2486

### SMALLPOX

IN view of the prevalence of Smallpox immediate vaccination is advised.

Medical practitioners will be supplied free of charge with the necessary vaccine up to January 15 on application to the Health Office Laboratory.

Free vaccination for foreigners will be carried out at the following Branch Health Offices:—

42 Woosung Road at 4 p.m. on Tuesdays.

23 Hankow Road (near the Bell Tower) at 3.15 p.m. on Thursdays.

J.1581 East Seward Road at 3.30 p.m. on Mondays.

Free vaccination for Chinese is available at all the Branch Health Offices: particulars as to times and places are posted on electric light poles.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, December 20, 1917.

## Schaefer Beer

DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE &amp; CO.

1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Lee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## "BLUE RIBBON"

Meats Vegetables Fruits

(Tinned by the William Cluff Co., San Francisco)

The BEST because HIGH GRADE is combined with LOW COST to insure FULL VALUE

Large stocks carried by

Griffiths' Stores

Telephone West 641 for prompt delivery

## "FILING CABINETS"

AND "STACK-UPS"

in STEEL and POLISHED OAK

## THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

Tel. 4778

## When purchasing an article at Hill's Liquidation Sale

it would pay you, if you were so inclined, to send it back to the maker of it and sell it to him at a handsome profit,

SO HIGH are HOME PRICES

and

SO LOW are HILL'S PRICES

Especially does it apply to

Household Linens, Suitings, Coatings, Underwear, Hosiery

And General Outfitting Goods.

So RUSH to HILL'S LIQUIDATION SALE while it lasts.

119 Szechuen Road.

## I. CHIKI & COMPANY

RED HOUSE!!!

Y. 36, North Szechuen Road.

## Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments.

Just Landed, Kiyomizu Porcelain Toys, Violin, Grande

Mandolin, Various Toys, Etc.

## HIGH CLASS PRINTERS

LITHOGRAPHERS

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33A Haskell Road

TEL. North 2652

## Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, the 31st December, 1917, and 1st January, 1918, on account of New Year Holidays.

16307

## APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN, married, temperate habits, seeks accommodation, with meals, with American family. Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

16324 D.30.

WANTED: One or two furnished rooms with bath, suitable for light housekeeping, in good location. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

16326 J.1.

## OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES AND GODOWNS at No. 17 Museum Road to let from January 1st. At present occupied by Messrs. Slowe & Co. Apply at No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

16318 J.5.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

Widier & Company  
Chungking, West China.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table. Telephone North 482

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Tel. 1946.

To let in No. 11 facing Park a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Suitable for small family or bachelors. Every comfort guaranteed.

### Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Phone North 1102 16368

TO LET, in a British home, a small attic room, very comfortable, at reasonable terms. 12A Quinsan Gardens.

TO LET, large double room, also single one, very comfortable, Western district, near tram. Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA PRESS.

16325 D.30.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ENGINEER (American), 6 years experience afloat, seeks position ashore in any capacity. Outport preferred. Apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

16324 D.30.

EXPERT cotton spinning and weaving manager, many years experience in China, free for engagement. First-class references and diploma. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

16114

## LOST

LOST, in Astor House, probably Ball Room, Christmas Eve, one lady's ring, gold, with initial "F." Reward. Apply to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

16301 D.30.

LOST: One physician's black leather medicine bag, 16" x 4" x 4", on North Szechuen and Range Roads, on evening of December 24. Kindly return to Dr. A. M. Massie, 2A Kiukiang Road. Reward.

16300 D.30.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

16311 D.30.

## Exchange and Mart

PONY for sale, very good paper hunter, fast trotter, excellent jumper. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

16338 D.30.

WANTED: Second-hand guitar and mandoline of good make. Price must be reasonable. Apply to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

16341 D.30.

FOR SALE: Henderson motor-cycle and left side-car, complete equipment, perfect running order. Bargain. Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA PRESS.

16320 D.30.

FOR SALE: Underwood typewriter, Model No. 5 (latest), in excellent condition. New. Apply to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

16309 D.29.

## SITUATION VACANT

THE Shanghai American School is in need of an assistant-housekeeper. Applicants should address Guy C. Stockton, Superintendent, 147 North Szechuen Road.

16329 J.1.

WANTED: Experienced children's nurse, preferably British or French Protestant; must be well-recommended; good salary to the right person. Apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

16318

## MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.

16040

## EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN LESSONS: Young American joining a class in Russian, desires a few more pupils to begin with him, in order to secure a low rate. Apply to Box 86, THE CHINA PRESS.

16342 D.30.

FRENCH CONVERSATION lessons by French lady for beginners or advanced pupils, in classes of 5 or 6, at \$6.00 each for month, for 2 lessons a week, including tea. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

16387 J.6.

PITMAN'S shorthand, two lessons a week, \$5.00 per month. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

16340 D.30.

RIDING LESSONS: Experienced instructor is available for instruction or escort. Handsome, well-trained Australian horses furnished. Ladies' saddle horses for hire. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

16328 D.30.

ITALIAN LESSONS wanted by Britisher. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

16311 D.30.

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, furnished, near French Park, from January 1st, attractive residence, drawing-room, dining-room, three bedrooms, two baths, tennis. Apply to Box 72, THE CHINA PRESS.

16317

TO LET, from January 1st, No. 50 Bubbling Well Road, 7-roomed house facing Race Course. Also No. 16 Yangtzepoo Road, 5-roomed house. Apply to No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road, or THE CHINA PRESS Office.

16318 J.5.

BORN 1915  
STILL EXISTING

Widler & Company  
Chungking, West China.

## RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road



# How to Dance the New Tango

All the Steps That Make This Newest of Dances So Delightful Described in Detail by Their Inventor and Illustrated by Frances White



The Third Step of the Corte Is a Confidential One.

**T**HERE is a new tango. The dancing teachers in their convention held in New York early in September chose it as one of the four most popular dances of the season.

"The tango is dead. Long live the tango," said the trainers in the light terpsichorean accomplishment, which means that the Inner Circle, that vigorous reorganization and amalgamation of old orders of dancing instructors in America, has set the seal of its approval upon the tango. Again the tango is the fashion. But it is the tango with a difference.

"The tango was losing ground because it wasn't well danced," said G. Hepburn Wilson, the Supreme Master of the Inner Circle and editor of the Modern Dance Magazine. "Everyone who tried it danced it in a different way. Tango, thy name was chaos! But we have standardized the dance. We are dancing it as it was done by its originators in the Argentine Republic. It has freedom, grace, buoyancy, beauty, but no vulgarity. It was never vulgar, save as that quality was injected into it by ignorant dancers. As the tango is to be danced this Winter it is the aristocrat of all ballroom dances."

The new tango, named by its sponsors the "Inner Circle Tango," was reassembled by G. Hepburn Wilson—that is, Mr. Wilson gathered up the original, lost and forgotten steps and fused them into the whole of a beautiful dance, imbued with the spirit of the pampas. Therefore he is regarded as the creator of the Inner Circle Tango. The music was arranged by M. Sarableo and H. Can-diolo.

The new-old tango is thus described by Mr. Wilson:

## GENTLEMAN'S PART.

Rule 1—Always start with right foot.

Rule 2—Always divide into sections of four counts. Explanation: sixteen counts make one strain. Thus four sections (each section being four counts) equals sixteen counts, which is also one strain.

Rule 3—Every fourth section MUST be a full corte.

Description of the Corte for Gentleman:

Position for starting, both feet together.

Count 1—Take one step forward with the right foot.

Count 2—Short step forward with the left foot, but keeping weight on right foot.

Count 3—Step backward with left foot (same foot as last count).

Count 4—No step is taken to this count.

Body Action—During the above counts, although you remain facing in the same direction for all four of the above counts, the body must sway around from right to left in a complete circle to complete the corte, as follows:

On count one, the body sways forward and to the right side.

On count two, the body continues to sway (from the forward right) toward the left.

On count three, continue the circle by leaning to the left and coming back.

On count four, sway the body from the left over to the right, this completes the circular action of the corte.

## FOR THE LADY.

Transpose the description for gentleman by changing each backward to forward and each right to left.

Step 1—Closed position.

Walk four steps forward, beginning with right foot; thus, right one, left two, right three,

left four (first section).

Standard full corte, forward (second section).

Repeat first section (third section).

Repeat second section (fourth section).

Understand these four sections equal sixteen counts, which is eight bars.

Step 2—Closed position.

First step of full corte, count one.

Second step of full corte, count two.

On next count, step left foot to left side, at same time coming to open position, count three.

Step forward on right foot, count four (first section).

Point left toe in front of right foot, keeping weight on right foot, at same time swinging body to face partner, count one.

Bring left foot to left side of right, but diagonally forward of right, count two.

Step forward on right, count three.

Repeat count one, count four (second section).

Repeat count two, count one.

Repeat count three, count two.

Repeat count one, count three.

Repeat count two, count four (third section).

Now full corte forward (on first count of this corte, swing lady to position facing you, so as to finish corte in correct closed position) (fourth section), which again completes sixteen counts, or eight bars, with corte on fourth section.

Step 3—Turning half corte forward and backward, finishing with full corte. Begin with first three steps of full corte, count one, count two, count three. Then backward half corte; thus, step back on right (prepared to make at least a half turn to left) count four (first section).

Place left toe far and behind right, pulling

with left toe to make the half turn to left

on ball of right foot, count five.

Step forward on left foot, count six.

Repeat count one.

Repeat count two (second section).

Repeat count three.

Repeat count four.

Repeat count five.

Repeat count six (third section).

Now full corte forward (fourth section) again completing eight bars, with full corte on fourth section.

Step 4—Same as third step exactly, except that you begin with back corte and finish with full corte backward.

Note—This full backward corte at the finish is made up of counts four and five, then count six is placed backward instead of forward, and the last count of this corte is the same as the last count in the forward full corte.

Step 5—First step of full corte forward, count one.

Second step of full corte forward, count two.

On third step of full corte bring lady to your left side, count three.

On next count, step backward with right foot (partners side by side, but facing in opposite direction), count four (first section).

Now take count five in third step, count one.

This brings partners facing in same direction. Now take count six in third step, count two.

Repeat first section complete, counts one, two, three and four.

Now repeat the two counts taken from third step, counts one and two.

This arrangement is broken, but gives twelve counts, or three sections; so you are now ready for the

Full corte forward. Count one, two, three and four, completing the eight bars again, finishing with full corte.

The Fourth Count of the Corte—the Tango Grows More Pensive



The Open Corte Is a Picturesque Conclusion of the Dance.



The Second Step of the Corte Is a Merry Phase of the Tango.

## Are Surgeons Too Eager to Knife?

**T**HE tremendous increase in the number of surgical operations in the last twenty years, as well as the obvious augmentation of incompetent surgeons who look upon the use of the knife as the panacea for every ill, is believed to constitute one of the gravest problems of the medical profession to-day.

That there are by far too many unnecessary operations done by dishonest surgeons for the sake of a fee; and that too many operations are per-

Dean Bevan, one of the leading surgeons in the United States, that those who are actively in touch with a large number of surgical cases, and who come in contact with a large number of men doing surgical operations, cannot but be impressed with the fact that there is a considerable number of operations being performed in this country that are totally unnecessary and unwarranted. Furthermore, he declares, there is a considerable number of men operating who are not qualified to do the work.

The layman is tired of the avalanche of unnecessary appendix operations done for an imaginary attack of appendicitis; he shudders at the number of mastoid cases on record, where, if the truth were told, the victim suffered from nothing more than an innocent earache; and he protests vigorously at the wholesale slicing of tonsils by ignorant practitioners who invariably do more harm than good.

By compelling the surgeon to call in several specialists whose field of research touches the case in hand, the unnecessary operation can be done away with practically in nine cases out of ten. No operation should be performed upon the judgment of one man alone. A commission of experts will do much to prevent mistakes in diagnosis.

Next, the incompetent man must be eliminated. A more thorough training must be insisted upon. Every surgeon should not only be made to serve as an interne in some well known hospital where the standard of work is kept high, but he should be required also to take a certain amount of post-graduate work every year as long as he does independent work.

If all surgeons would follow the Golden Rule, and never operate upon a patient unless he, himself, would be willing to submit to the same operation under similar conditions, then these precautions might not be so essential.

A surgeon must, first of all, be made competent. He must have the right kind of training; his judgment must be accurate, but, above all, he must be honest. Honesty, good judgment and scientific training are three of the most vital characteristics that should be possessed by a good surgeon. Added to these, he should be dowered with the divine blessedness of commonsense.

It is the members of the medical profession themselves who must protect the public. Let them create a committee or council to correct this evil—this is the suggestion made by Dr. Bevan in a recent article. Only in this way can the interest of the science of medicine and the interest of the public be conserved.



The Second Step of the Corte is a Gay Readjustment of Balance

formed by practising surgeons who are totally lacking in proper training and judgment, are facts openly admitted by men high up in the profession.

On the other hand, there is little doubt that thousands of people have been greatly benefited by properly performed operations in appendicitis, peritonitis, gall-stone disease, morbid conditions of the stomach and the kidneys and hundreds of other diseases too numerous to mention. And, furthermore, there are still other thousands who would be wonderfully helped if they would only have a much-needed operation performed in a thoroughly modern and scientific way.

Nevertheless, it is true, avers Dr. Arthur



# My 2 in 1 Suit

## By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By LADY DUFF-GORDON  
("LUCILE")

HERE is a pretty and useful suit in which I have expended all the ingenuity I possess.

My purpose was to make of it a double costume. Imbued with the instinct for economy that wartime begets in all persons of thoughtful habit, I endeavored to design what would serve as a runabout suit, what the French term a trotteur and afternoon costume.

Study the pictures on this page. I have provided three of them, so that you may see my double gown at all angles of vision. You will have the front view, the back and that which all women of taste study quite as attentively, the profile.

Careless dressers of the present time and all dressers of past eras have for some unaccountable reason, or lack of reason, ignored the silhouette—an error as unpardonable as being satisfied by trying on a hat while sitting. The full effect of a hat's seemingness or unbecomingness cannot be secured unless you stand and walk and turn fully around while wearing it.

As undeniably a dress must be regarded from three angles. One must survey its front, its back and its side. Only such triple view will disclose whether the "plot"—a gown must as surely have a plot as a novel—is graceful and harmonious.

The young woman for whom this costume was designed may set forth on an early walk through the park. This contribution to her health being effected, she may make a round of the shops. That done, the suit's service as a trotteur is over for the day, for the careful dresser wishes to wear something more formal than a trotteur suit to luncheon, either at home or at a friend's, or even at one of the smart restaurants. Ordinarily the young woman who has been from home for three hours feels it incumbent upon her to hasten home and change for luncheon. Not so the wearer of my two in one. She appears at the home table, at a friend's or in a smart restaurant with but three new touches to her charming ensemble. She has smoothed her hair a trifle, at least pinned back the locks that have been freed by the wind, has dusted her glowing nose tip with talcum powder and has removed her coat. Presto! She is suitably gowned for the afternoon.

The two in one suit is fashioned of broadcloth and trimmed with fur. While its wearer is striding through the park or hurrying among the shops she seems to be wearing a conventional street costume, enriched by plentiful trimming of fur. But having removed the coat, you see her in broadcloth and fur, it is true, but softened and rendered more elegant by the introduction of much indestructible voile into its composition.

The  
Two in One  
Suit—Fur,  
Indestructible  
Voile,  
Khaki-Kool  
and  
Broadcloth—  
in Three  
of Its  
Charming  
Aspects—  
With  
Coat and  
Without.  
("Lucile"  
Model)



## Weighty Measures Involving Uncle Sam's Navy

This is the story of a conspiracy against Uncle Sam—a patriotic plot to be sure, for it is concerned with the son of a Spanish War veteran who was rejected for service in Uncle Sam's Navy because he was seven pounds shy of weight for height, the said son's up-and-down dimension being full six feet. It is a story of superfeeding conducted while the young man was skilfully kept a prisoner—albeit a willing one, but just to guard against his "jumping his feed"—by placing his nether garments carefully under lock and key. The New York Sun tells the tale and its happy outcome. It happened in this way:

Young Walter Francis everlastingly did want to get into the Navy and stop this U-boat nonsense once and for all. Wherefore last Saturday bright and early Potential Admiral Francis took his bearings from the compass he wears on his watch chain, yelled, "Ship ahoy!" to the skipper of a passing Brooklyn trolley-car, boarded a starboard seat well aft in the car, and then set sail over the waves of Brooklyn asphalt toward the recruiting plant of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn at the foot of Fifty-second Street, Bay Ridge.

"Step on," directed the examining surgeon to young Mr. Francis, indicating the scales in his office. "Step off. Now step out—you're seven pounds shy for a six-footer."

Half an hour later Walter Francis, dejected and forlorn, appeared before his father.

"Smatter, son?" inquired the Spanish War vet.

"Smatter, pop! There's seven pounds the matter! Uncle Sam can do without me."

Mrs. Francis came into the room and heard the depressing news of her short-weight son, and straightway conspiracy stalked silently upon the scene. Says the writer in the Sun: A moment later a significant look passed between father and mother above and back of the bowed head of their son. Mr. and Mrs. Francis withdrew to the kitchen for a council of war. Then Spanish-American War Veteran Joe Francis walked into the front room again and stood before his underweight offspring.

"Take off your pants, Walter," said Francis, senior. "And give me your—don't sit there staring at me; get busy—give me your shoes. Ma, catch the boy's pants when I throw 'em out to you. Lock his pants and shoes up with all his other pants and then start in cooking. Cook up everything you got in the house. And when you get a chance run down to Gilligan's and tell him to send up five pounds of dried apples."

"I'm on, pop!" suddenly shouted Embryo Admiral Walter Francis, springing to his feet alive once more. "You're going to feed me up for a couple of weeks so I'll make the weight. Gosh, you're there with the bean, pop—I never would a thought of the scheme."

"For a couple of weeks!" cried Parent Francis scornfully. "For a couple of days, you mean, son. Come on into the diningroom and start right in to—. No, stay right where you are. Don't move from now on unless you have to or you might lose another ounce. You just sit right there all day. Ma will do the cooking and I'll be the waiter. And if you're not up to weight inside of three days then I'm a German spy. And don't weaken. Just keep in mind that even if you do it won't get you anything. For I'm going to keep the key to all your pants right in my pocket till you cripple the weighing scales. So all you're going to do from now on is stick around and eat."

Already Mrs. Francis had passed into the room a nightshirt and a three-quart pitcher brimming with sparkling Croton. Without a pause Parent Francis had filled a tumbler and passed it on to his offspring, who eagerly drained the glass. Tumbler after tumbler of water was tumbled into the digestive system of the underweight linotype, while steadily from the kitchen came the happy sizzling of four pork chops and fast-frying potatoes with trimmings.

Twenty-one glasses of water disappeared into young Walter Francis before Saturday's sun had set, together with all the pork chops, the fried potatoes, thick slices of buttered bread, and some other snacks.

The Sunday treatment included fourteen glasses of water and a general packing-in of fattening fodder, until dinner-time arrived, when son Walter was fed up on two pounds of steak smothered in boiled potatoes with trimmings of stewed corn and mashed turnips, all resting on a solid foundation of well-buttered bread and roofed with a generous slab of apple pie. And then.

One and one-quarter pounds of mutton chops merely formed the architectural approaches to the

breakfast Walter Francis found staring him in the fact when he arose heavily on Monday morning. Ham and eggs in groups—salty ham which hadn't been parboiled, thus retaining its thirst-arousing properties—was the centerpiece around which the luncheon Mrs. Francis had prepared that day for her son was draped. A dinner that ran all the way from soup to nuts (the time was growing short if Parent Francis was to make good on his promises) followed on Monday night, the big noise of the Monday dinner being a hircin steak.

And just before Son Francis decided to call it a day and waddle to bed Spanish-American War Veteran Francis had a final happy thought. Father fed son a plentiful supply of dried apples and then unleashed a growler and went down to the corner and got a quart of collarless beer. Walter Francis flooded the dried apples with the entire quart of beer, cried "Woof! I'm a hippopotamus!" and collapsed into bed.

Tuesday morning last Father and Mother Francis personally helped their son toward the street-door after he had breakfasted on five pork-chops, two cups of coffee, and four rolls. Once more he was about to set sail for the Second Naval Battalion recruiting office at the foot of Fifty-second Street, where three days earlier he had been turned down as hopelessly shy on tonnage. Parent Francis helped his bouncing boy aboard the trolley-car, shouting a last word of caution to walk, not run, to the nearest entrance to the recruiting station.

And just before young Mr. Francis applied again for the job of ridding the seas of U-boats (it should be mentioned incidentally that about half an hour earlier his father had unlocked a pair of pants and other gent's furnishings for the trip) the potential admiral saw the burnished sign on a corner saloon. He got off the car carefully, drank seven glasses of water in the saloon and then eased his way into the presence of the surgeon who had given him the gate on Saturday.

"I told you before you were many pounds underweight, young man," said the surgeon. "It's utterly useless for you to come around here when—"

"But that was away last week, Doc," wheezed young Mr. Francis. "Give me another try at your scales."

"My Gordon!" cried the surgeon, glancing at the scales and uttering his favorite cuss-word. "Saturday you were seven pounds under weight and to-day you're a pound overweight! How'd yuh ever do it?"

"I've heard of kids getting their teeth pulled to get out of serving Uncle Sam, but you're the first guy I ever heard of who made a fool of his stummock to get into the Navy," grinned Bo'n Carroll as Walter Francis bared his brawny arm for the vaccine. "Welcome to our ocean, Kid."

### NORTHCLIFFE AND PERSHING

New York, December 3.—General Pershing has held a conference with Lord Northcliffe, who is now returning to the United States after a visit to England and France.

### AUSTRIANS INTERNED

Washington, Dec. 13.—A proclamation has been issued ordering the internment of all dangerous Austrians, but the restrictions in their cases are less severe than those affecting the Germans.

### MORE PLOTS EXPOSED

Honolulu, December 14.—The naval intelligence office has made public a portion of the diary of the captain of the former German cruiser Geier, implicating consulates at various places in plots. He says he kept up continuous wireless communication with the German cruiser Cormorant at Guam via the steamer China.

## Benevolent Plays Live, Says Warfield

"No, I am not tired of playing 'The Music Master.' If I were I should have to get another play at once, for audiences would no longer be interested in Anton von Barwig. Hardly a day goes by that some one doesn't write me that they have found this thrice familiar comedy has had a mellowing effect upon them. Every night I have this assurance in the response of the audience to the simple kindness that von Barwig expresses in all his acts. I would not claim that Charles Klein wrote a great play in 'The Music Master,' but he wrote one which will live, I believe. It has not cleverness to make it live; it has benevolence."

David Warfield was talking while on a recent visit to Boston. The actor is especially happy that his play is doing some good in the theater by sending its auditors away, if possible, with a kindlier feeling for others than they entered.

"Benevolence; yes, that quality is the distinction of the plays that live, I believe; that is the quality that makes acting memorable. Technically speaking, 'Rip Van Winkle' wasn't a play at all, but a legend; yet Jefferson acted in it for half a century. Through his characterization of the kindly, sluttish Rip, Jefferson expressed his love of the race. Denman Thompson did the same thing for 30 years in 'The Old Homestead,' which is an anecdote, not a play. People long for plays that confirm and renew a belief in their fellow men. We do, instinctively, believe in and love the race, whatever our moods may temporarily testify to the contrary. If this were not so the world would be chaos. We would be back in the Stone Age, humping goats for food. The world found that out a long time before Aristotle remarked in his 'Ethics' that happiness is to be found only in making others happy. This war is teaching people to stop being thoughtlessly unkind, and to be consciously kind."

In conversation Mr. Warfield employs the same power of concentration that enables him, as he says, to approach every performance of "The Music Master" as if it were the first night. He has an odd way of winking his right eye for emphasis, where some persons bob their heads, or thump a table or wave their hands about. This wink is as much as to say "You knew that, didn't you? I was just reminding you." And often he laughs that silent laugh of his that all who have seen "The Auctioneer" remember. The lips part and the whole mouth moves as if about to emit a Homeric shout, but never a sound comes out. The laughter stays inside and he winks just a little oftener with his pale blue eyes. He is often frankly baffled in his search for the right word.

"Words, mere words, are futile when you desire to express the simple universal impulses on the stage," Mr. Warfield remarked in reply to a question as to his continual paring down of the text of "The Music Master." "Words are but symbols, you know, of ideas or emotions. When the ramifications of an intellectual idea are to be threshed out, of course, words are invaluable as a means of exchanging and defining opinions, knowledge, facts. But when emotion is to be expressed, words become, for all but the poet anyway, symbols which articulate all too inadequately what

we feel. We don't express affection for others in words, but in thoughts and deeds. When "The Music Master" was put on I used to have a speech explaining what I thought and felt, when von Barwig opens the door in Stanton's house and looks at the portrait of his wife. But I soon stopped saying those lines. If I can't let the audience see what I am feeling in such a situation I am no actor and had better close up shop. So all through the play, I have cut out lines and have cut speeches in half.

"I'm not saying every play could be cut that way. In a drama with an intellectual thesis, of course, explanatory and defining words are indispensable. Because so large a degree of Shakespeare's genius is expressed poetically, his plays can be cut only by one with the greatest sympathy with their lyric element."

"When am I to appear in a Shakespeare play? I cannot tell. I am not why. If Mr. Belasco were to present sure that I ever shall, and I'll tell you me in a revival of 'The Merchant of

Venice' my first performance of Shylock would be measured by Booth's last. That isn't fair, you might say, but it is inevitable under the present theatrical system. Now Booth's most ardent admirers, and probably there are few who have a higher regard for his art than I, would not venture to claim that he was always a great actor. Reliable testimony has it that as a young man he was much as all other talented youths, pleasing his audiences without moving them deeply. He grew up with the great plays, acting this one and that, according to the repertory custom of the times. His Hamlet ripened with his own character, his Shylock gained power with the years, his Iago acquired the subtlety that only the ironies of mature experience bring. The great plays were a part, then, of Booth's life as a man and as an actor. Because he had a noble nature he came to give superb performances. And I would be expected to spring to full Shakespearean stature upon my first entrance as Shylock.

"You see, these things must be considered very carefully," Mr. Warfield winked again, and laughed noiselessly. "Meanwhile I shall keep 'The Music Master' in my repertory as long as the public shows that it wants me to."

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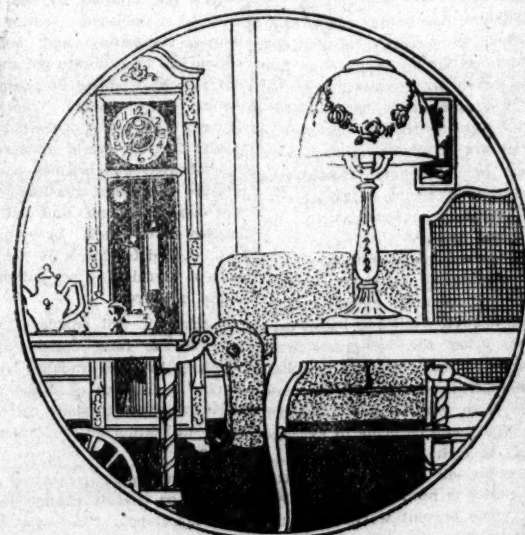
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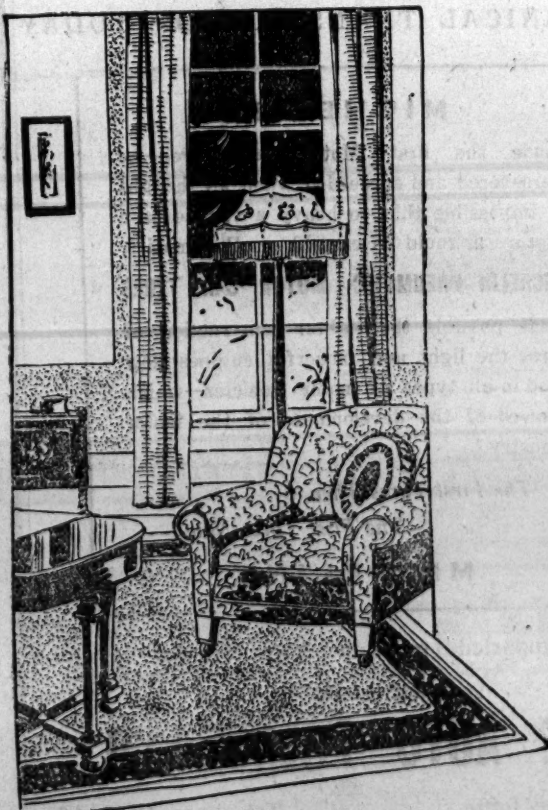
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# Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917

## Motor Cars Must Change To Suit Poorer Fuels

Engineer Says That Increasing Gasoline Demand Makes  
New Carburetor Systems Imperative

Radical changes in gasoline engine construction must be made in the near future if the war and commercial needs of the country, depending upon gasoline for fuel, are to be maintained at their highest efficiency. W. P. Deppe, a mechanical engineer, told the members of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automotive Engineers at their last monthly meeting at the Automobile Club of America.

The problem of obtaining a reasonable amount of efficiency with the grade of gasoline now in use has already become sufficiently important to arouse the attention of the leading automobile engineers, and various methods of adapting the carburetor system to give maximum results with the low-grade fuels are being heralded with more or less success.

Mr. Deppe made no attempt to disguise the fact that the motorist will probably never again see the day of the high-grade gasoline which was so readily obtainable before the outbreak of the war. At that time this fuel for the internal combustion engine represented barely 5 per cent of the entire crude oil production. The tremendous increase of automobile use in America supplemented in recent years with its demand for war uses has forced the oil refiners to use about 18 per cent of the total production for commercial fuel. Naturally such a large percentage means poorer quality. This is the grade of gasoline that the automobile owner is now using.

This is a condition that must be recognized and met, said Mr. Deppe, by the automobile manufacturing industry. He did not stop there, but went so far as to affirm that by improved methods of carburetor design it would be possible to use as commercial fuel from 40 to 50 per cent of the crude oil production.

Mr. Deppe based his main argument upon the necessity of obtaining an additional supply of gasoline fuel, not so much by conserving its use under existing methods, but by finding means to use a much larger proportion than is now available without any decrease in efficiency. Indeed, he showed that it would be possible to obtain greater efficiency with the lower-grade fuels.

"All cars now average about twelve miles per gallon of gasoline," said Mr. Deppe. "They can average from eighteen to twenty miles by better carburetion, using the low-grade fuels, representing about one-half gasoline and one-half kerosene. Trucks now average from four to five miles per gallon. They can be made to average from six to eight miles."

The crude oil production of the United States is now about 310,000,000 barrels. The present world's production is something less than 500,000,000 barrels. The demands upon America by our Allies, it was stated, indicate that for 1918 about 50,000,000 barrels are needed in excess of the annual production, and this will be obtained by breaking in on the storage supply. Of the 310,000,000 barrels production only about 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 barrels, representing 18 per cent, can be used as gasoline for motor engines.

"Over 5,000,000 motor cars, trucks, &c., of which over 4,250,000 are in use in this country, are the foundation on which is now built the transportation systems of the world," said Mr. Deppe. "Gasoline engines furnish the prime

motive power for two-thirds of all the mechanical power now serving the civilized world. In addition, there will be supplied from this country about 30,000 airplanes, each of 200 horsepower or over, and using twenty gallons of high-grade gasoline per hour if they deliver anything like their horse power. At an average of five hours service per day, here is an additional demand next year of 70,000 barrels of good gasoline per day, to say nothing of over 50,000 military trucks and thousand of commercial vehicles.

"We can no more cut down the use of gasoline engine vehicles than we could cut down the use of steam and electric car lines. A way must be found to make more commercial gasoline out of crude oils and also secure more useful work out of every gallon of oil now furnished, or we are going to get some unpleasant jolts in the near future."

Divested of excessive technicalities, Mr. Deppe's explanation of the necessary engine design for the lower-grade fuels was substantially as follows:

The gas engine world using oils refined in high temperatures in the oil refinery is still trying to carburetor such oils in low temperature carburetor methods, which means that wet mixtures of oil and air go into the cylinders, using the cylinders as inefficient vaporizers, and the flame spreads after ignition as the gasification means. This is too wasteful, and limits the ability to secure fuel economy in the engines and limits the oil refiner to the use of less than 20 per cent of his crudes for motor fuels, instead of 40 to 50 per cent of all his fuels.

The next great improvement in gas engines is to operate them as superheated gas engines receive superheated homogeneous fixed dry gases, before the ignition by spark. This sort of a fluid gas instantaneously flames completely and before the piston has had time to get much past the top dead center of compression stroke. Superheated homogeneous dry gas methods of operating engines means that the world tomorrow with superheated gas engines can use a mixture of present gasoline with present kerosene, half and half, which doubles motor fuels over night, in fact. Added to this is 50 per cent or more of useful work per gallon of that hybrid mixture.

Further, it will enable oil refiners to triple the total volume of motor gasoline by the cracking methods which the Bureau of Mines has so carefully tested, to show the way for better utilization of crude oils in the refinery.

"We may shut our ears and say impossible, or that it cannot be done," added Mr. Deppe. "But what must be ultimately is simply to do these simple things. Because they involve large sums does not offer any valid reason why they cannot be done. Like Marshal Joffre's remark, gasoline saved Verdun—so it will be finally if we win this world's war. Car makers and gas engine men must recognize the necessity of changing their carburetor ideas. It will also mean that within four or five years all existing motor cars will be scrapped by wear and tear, and inability to use the low-grade fuels, and, like old clothes which have served us well, will be thrown away, but the metals will be available for new machines."

## Japanese Using More Cars

A garage in Osaka large enough to store several hundred cars is an indication that the demand for automobiles is on the increase in Japan.

"The houses are built so closely together that there is no room for private garages," says Y. Sugita, a graduate of the University of Chicago, who has just returned to America from Japan, where he is the representative of a large American motor factory. "Whenever we sell a car we have to make arrangements to house it, so we keep it in our own garage, subject to the buyer's call, and furnish him with a driver whenever he wants to use his car. We also keep a corps of expert chauffeurs, who are hired by the hour by the motor car owners. This is necessary because the law makes it impossible for a Japanese to drive a car unless he has a chauffeur's license; and a man must be a skilled

driver before the Government issues a permit.

"Were we to use American sales methods in Japan it would be hard to make a single sale. You Americans are accustomed to receiving literature on various products, follow-up letters and other sorts of mail advertising, and persistent personal calls. Were you to use these methods on a Japanese he would at once grow suspicious of your goods and would refuse to do business with you.

"Japan today is enjoying undreamed of prosperity," added Mr. Sugita. "For the first time in our history exports are greater than our imports. All our arsenals are working day and night making munitions.

"For years Germany has done the bulk of the cotton goods business in China and India. Since the war Germany has been eliminated, and this market is ours practically without competition."

## AUTO IS A FACTOR IN ECONOMY OF COUNTRY

Indispensable To The Expeditious Conduct Of Affairs; Says Expert

"There has been so much claimed and counter claimed regarding the exact position of the automobile in the economic life of the Nation, it seems about time that certain easily obtained data should be officially collected and disseminated," says C. T. Silver, in the New York World.

"Unofficially, the question seems to have been pretty well disposed of. Fully fifty, and often greater, per cent of car owners interviewed by manufacturers and distributors, declare their car indispensable to the expeditious conduct of affairs.

"And after all is not expedition the most essential thing in America right now? If we are going to 'arm to the teeth' in the quickest time ever known and pay out, to carry on the war, more money per capita than was ever contributed by any nation, does it not follow that the greatest efficiency is necessary. And can there be efficiency in this matter without expedition?"

"Curtailed of automobiles means curtailment of movement, and movement is certainly essential right now, yet some wisacres talk glibly about cutting down the supply of steel for the manufacture of cars. They seem to forget that only 5 per cent of the steel production of the country is used in automobile manufacture. Where could that small percentage be better employed than in serving the means for speeding up all other lines of endeavor?"

## SHELL-TORN CADILLACS STILL DOING SERVICE

Ambulances With Canadian Forces Riddled With Shrapnel—On Battlefield Three Years

Writing from France on October 10 to Hyslop Bros., Toronto, Charles J. Feaver, Thirteenth Canadian Field Ambulance, says that the Cadillac Eight ambulances taken to France early in the war are still in the field and rendering excellent service.

"Our Cadillacs are still going fine," he says, "in spite of the fact that some of them have had some rough times recently. Every one of them has been riddled with shrapnel, and one was put out of commission altogether by a high explosive shell."

Hyslop Bros., the Cadillac distributors in Toronto, supplied the Canadian Government with a large number of cars, which were shipped to the battle front with the early Canadian contingents. They were specially fitted with bodies and equipment for ambulance service and have been in continuous use, under battlefield conditions, for close to three years.

## Harley Made Head Of Cycle Division

William S. Harley, chief engineer of the Harley-Davidson Motor Company, has been appointed Chairman of the recently organized motorcycle division of the Society of Automotive Engineers. The committee, which has been at work a month past on the standardization of army motorcycles, has been made the Motorcycle division of the S. A. E.

## NEXT AUTO SHOW TO BE THE LARGEST EVER HELD

New Exhibitors Of Cars Number 13, While Accessory Dealers Total 127

Already the all around record smashing predicted for the National Automobile Shows of 1918, to be held in New York and Chicago, has begun. That the forthcoming exhibitions will eclipse any similar affair ever held here or abroad in point of number of exhibitors, comprehensiveness and the total intrinsic value of goods to be shown, is now assured by the list of exhibitors just issued by S. A. Miles, manager of the National Automobile Shows.

Several weeks ago the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, under whose auspices the New York and Chicago shows are held, allotted space to their members, and likewise the Motor and Accessories Manufacturers allotted space to their members. Yesterday announcement was made of the additional exhibitors of both cars and accessories who will exhibit at the New York and Chicago shows, who are not members of either of these associations.

The total number of new exhibitors of cars for the New York show, which will be held in Grand Central Palace January, 5-12, is thirteen, while the total number of new accessory exhibitors is 127, making a grand total of 95 makes of cars and 245 exhibitors of accessories. The entire four floors of the palace will be completely filled with exhibitors. The Chicago show will be held from January 26 to February 2, and the number of exhibitors is slightly larger than for the New York exhibition. This is a great contrast to the first exhibition, held eighteen years ago, when only fifty-one concerns exhibited their products.

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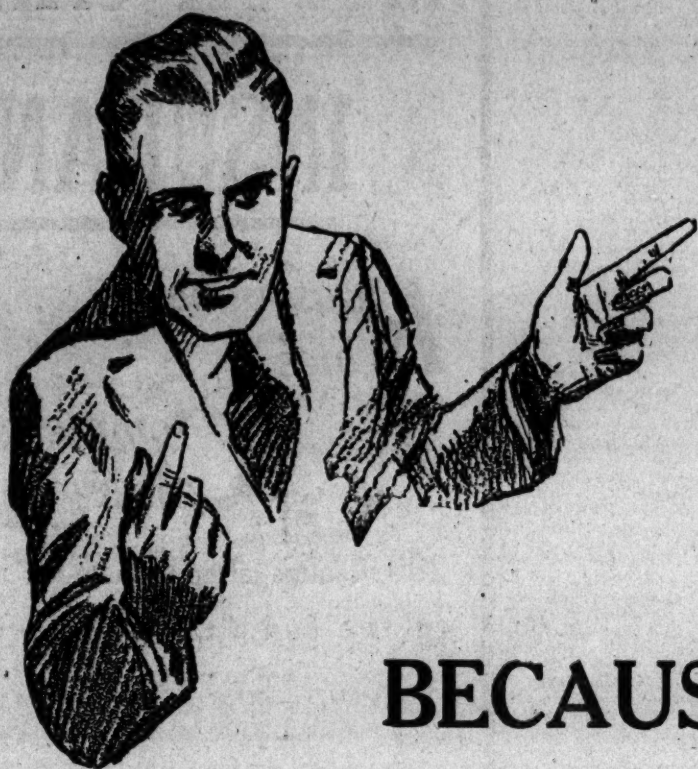
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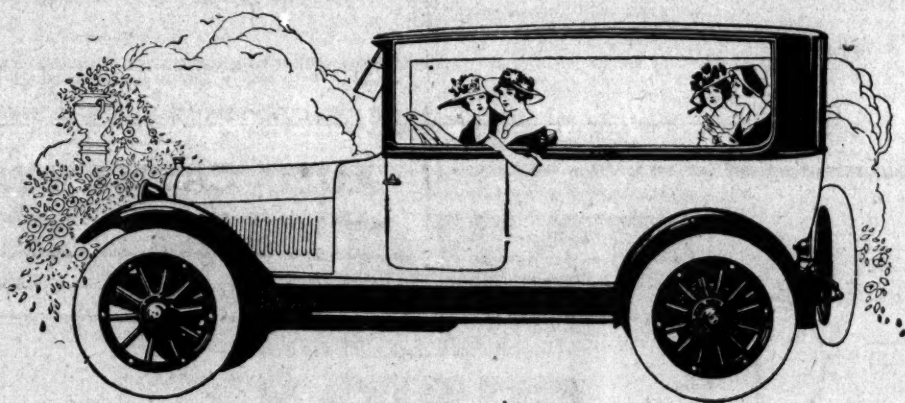
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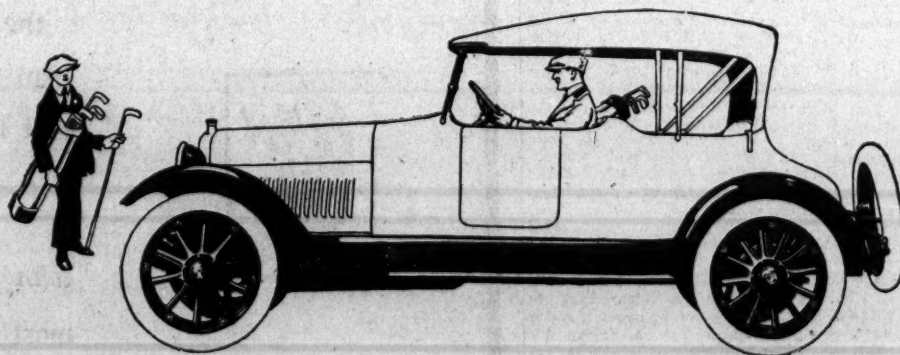
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## 'All In A Day's Work'

(By Lieutenant C., of the French Ambulance Service, in Motor Magazine)

Before commencing my story, I will ask you, gentle reader, to either take pencil and paper in hand; or if your brain be topographically retentive, concentrate your mind on the following picture.

An open Roman Causeway along which run sixteen French first line trenches. Facing these, about two hundred meters away, the Germans are strongly entrenched. On the right of us, we have constructed a temporary enclosure, now containing thirty enemy prisoners—with the hope of more to follow. To the left, stand our first aid shelters. A narrow road runs south obliquely from our trenches, this being flanked on the left by two woods; separated by an open space measuring 400 yards, in full view of the German guns. These wooded patches are not only crowded with cannon of all calibers pouring a withering fire onto the enemy position, but happily form cover for the passage of vehicular traffic to and from a dressing station fitted up in a chateau and situated in a transversal road about two miles in the rear.

Having mentally photographed all this position, fix your attention preferably on that space between the two before-mentioned woodlands, for upon its frank revelation my story hangs.

A Lieutenant in command of a section of personal (T. P.) or material (T. M.) transports invariably works concertedly with four sections, all under the orders of a captain, but a Lieutenant in charge of an ambulance section, attached to a division, finds himself completely isolated. This is to say, left to his own initiative, in the face of all possible eventualities which, needless to add, are innumerable. An ambulance service Lieutenant must be ever ready instantaneously to develop architectural, constructive and road repairing talents, never forgetting that hundreds of lives may depend upon the promptitude and intelligence of his decisions.

Here is an anecdote among many which may be of interest to America's future officers who may one day be called upon to command an automobile ambulance section.

It occurred during the recent Champagne operations. My section happened to be attached to a fighting division occupying the whole of the first line from which an attack was to be delivered upon the hotly defended heights facing us. The precise day on which the offensive was to be launched was not known, this figuring in probable advance orders as the letter "J", just as the hour was designated by an H. Although this was interestingly mystifying, we knew nevertheless that the day J, and the hour H, were not far distant as an incessant artillery preparation had, for the last four days and nights, hammered the trenches that were menacingly towering before us. The spectacle offered was at once gorgeous and awful; our exploding shells, now falling upon the enemy's works at the rate of twenty per second, being at once hellish and fairylike.

The French soldiers nevertheless replied with vigor and already the number of our wounded, whom it was our duty to fetch in under cover of obscurity, sensibly increased. As mentioned in the preamble of this story, all the wooded areas were literally packed with guns of all sizes and conditions, these pouring a continuous and presumably deadly stream of metal into our adversaries, the roar from this cannonade creating a deafening roar, which beggars description. The first aid regimental shelters were, as already noted, at 200 yards from the German first-line trenches, so that the work of clearing the former was possible only under the auspices of night, the road which led to these being at several places in full view, and in parenthesis copiously shelled during the day. The wounded, whom it is our painful lot to behold in all their physical agonies, had to be transferred from the first aid shelters to a dressing station, fitted up in the already mentioned chateau at Th. thence transported, always by automobile, to a base sorting hospital six miles further in the rear, where the sufferers were definitely treated.

On a certain morning, at a time when most of mankind is still under the spell of Morpheus, and otherwise oblivious of all earthly things, namely 2 A. M., an insignificant looking slip of paper, tersely worded, was handed to me. Instinctively questioning its import, I scanned the context which, after a cursory glance, revealed the tragedy that was about to be enacted: the tragedy of an attack on a large front, with all its dramatic consequences. To the uninitiated there was little enough in the few words which danced before my eyes in a flicker of a match light but to me it was as a call to some great calamity, not necessarily as regarded myself, but hundreds, nay thousands perhaps, of my gallant countrymen in arms.

"Day I = today; hour H = 4.45," I read, and having run over these hieroglyphics at least a dozen times, to make sure that I was indeed awake, and not dreaming, knew that before dawn hundreds of wounded would be entrusted to my care, to my initiative, my decision to insure their safe transport to comfortable quarters in the shortest possible space of time.

At 4 A. M., that is to say two hours after receiving the order, all my cars were in readiness at the chateau of Th. Our artillery preparation had, by this time, attained to such intensity that the Boches replied but feebly, and to our surprise we found ourselves collectively in relative security.

Time, which appears never in such a hurry as when bringing trouble in its wake, seemed to have broken all its speed records, for, looking at my wrist watch, I found that the fatal hour of 4.45 A. M. had arrived. The bravest of men will feel a strange and perhaps hitherto unknown tug at their heart strings at such a moment, and although I had times out of number experienced the sensation, it recurred when I was about to five, the light of heaven broke upon the earth, perhaps for the last time for many of us.

I knew that over there, all along the firm French front, the "Pillars" were "going over the top" with the indomitable fury which characterizes their attacks, and in a quarter of an hour, at most, my work would begin.

Our cars, which have been on the run all night, at the rate of four or five in relays, and which have, under the cloak of darkness, pushed on as far as the Roman road first-aid dugouts, are working beautifully and all will be well unless something happens to hinder their return to the Chateau of Th. This thought fills me with anxiety, as such an eventuality would be heart-breaking, for in such a case the wounded—and they are, almost going to be numerous—will have to be conveyed on wheel stretchers along the two miles of shell-swept road. Half an hour has passed, in a veritable inferno of suspense, amid the diabolical din of battle, and my watch now marks 5.15. The day is slow in breaking and symptoms of fog declare themselves. These signs are propitious indeed, so I issue orders to the drivers of my cars to go ahead just as if it were night; the mist has shown a friendly co-operation by completely masking them from the enemy's vision. I feel sentiments of warm regard for the weather man springing up within my bosom! The Boches may now do their worst, for my men and cars practically no longer exist for their guns and aerial observers.

What time is it now? 5.30, by God; the first batch of wounded arrives in a lamentable condition. Some are stunned by the concussionary force of explosions, others are still under the violent emotion of the attack; a few appear to have lost all reason, while many are raving, probably as a consequence of anger, nerve tension, or other unfathomable pathological phenomena. Be all that as it may, my buses are now working without interruption all along the oblique road which, thanks to the still staunch loyalty of the fog, allows us to pass unmolested. 7.30. The deuce! Our advance has been checked and rage fills all of us. We know that the attack has not been as successful as it might have been, for the German artillery has evidently withstood the shock of our bombardment and is now pouring a deluge of missiles upon us with a most unwelcome liberality. Shells shake the earth on all sides, in spite of which my ambulances are proceeding regularly to and fro. How long will the elements favor me with their screening help? My heart beats faster at the very thought; how long, how long. If only I could get all the wounded to the chateau before the mist rises; what a triumph for my section and what joy for me. Come what may, this must be done; it is my duty to see it through. The word fall has no place in the ambulance officer's lexicon.

A ray of sunshine suddenly forces its way through the mist above, and to me this is worse than a 420 shell. What time can it be? 8 o'clock, by all that is wonderful. So many things have happened in the last four hours, so many souls gone to the Great Beyond, that never have I so thoroughly understood the two words tempus fugit. But that stream of light peeping from the sky is causing me sickening anxiety; the fog is surely going to be ousted by the unwelcome intruder, thus exposing my cars to view. One part of the route is particularly trying, the open space of 400 yards, the deadly quarter of a mile, between the two woods.

And now the fog has turned traitor altogether, vanishing under the sun's rays. I order the whole moving line of cars on the northern side of the open space to halt. The first wood protects them, but what about negotiating that apparently innocent intervening gap between the two timber plots? I must not expose my wounded to the experiment; there is but one alternative, I must myself put its safety, or otherwise, to the test. My own vehicle is a rapid touring car; I may be able to reel off the 400 yards before the German artillerymen have time to pot me. I'll try. Taking a good send-off, temporarily snatched by the wood, I enter the open zone at racing speed and rattle off the first hundred without incident. The next century is gotten over, but the seconds now seem hours—old Father Time is at his old tricks. The wind whistles about my ears, and there remains but another 100 yards between me and the protection of the second or southern wood. All is well; I have just reached the outskirts of safety when a shell bursts about a hundred meters behind me. Had I been seen, or was it just due to the hazards of war that a projectile had fallen upon that particular spot and at that particular moment? There remains but one way of solving the problem, i.e., by making the return journey.

Continuing my route to the chateau, and having issued strict orders that nothing is to move until further notice from me, I turn my car's nose once more toward the "forbidden lane." As I near this, I perceive about a dozen of my ambulance cars on the opposite side laden with their freight of suffering humanity. They are waiting for my orders to proceed rearward, and before I have time to realize the fact I am once more speeding at a frantic pace, head in shoulders and teeth set, across the fateful opening. The noise of the whirling car drowns all other sound, but instinctively I feel the approach of a shell as it careens through space on its devastating errand. As near as possible the inverse trip is accomplished under much the same conditions as the first, even to the late arrival of the explosive visitor. The proof is there nevertheless, and beyond doubt the space is marked out by the Boches; the two shells falling a few yards only from each other confirms this.

Here then appears another interesting problem, one which military readers of these lines might do more than study. How get my precious wounded safely past this, the only possible strip? It is here that the following hypothesis presents itself to me:

As the two shells dropped almost

identically on the same spot, a fast car should remain in view but a few seconds and ought to be out of danger before enemy gunners have had time to locate it and send the shell across the three or four kilometers which separate the gun from its fleeing objective. But the same immunity will not favor horse-drawn vehicles or slow-going motor wagons.

Satisfied with this deduction and arriving safely at the first aid clearing station, I tell my drivers that they may now proceed on their way in singly file, and at regulated intervals, but with all possible speed. It is nevertheless with a certain anxiety that I watch the departure of my first car loaded with prostrate wounded and I am seized with a sickening fear lest my hopes and calculations prove false. I am nevertheless grateful to see that the chauffeur is tearing along at maximum speed, and positively ecstatic when realizing that he has gotten safely across before the anticipated shell ploughs into the ground fifty yards in the rear. A sigh of relief escapes my lips as I behold this first triumph in the face of German barbarism, for the sacred Red Cross seems to act upon them as a red rag does to the maddened bull. All this is conclusive proof in my mind that the danger is partially met since it is now correctly calculated.

It is a curious point of this war that the mathematical precision which artillery has attained diminishes danger and that unless it is a question of curtain or searching fire, the fact of a certain land mark being "spotted" involves no real danger to those staying, say, 200 yards from those cars, in broad daylight, too, happily negotiating the 400 yard danger zone with no other trouble from the explosion of shells, as one of these regularly follows each car and mathematically alights many yards behind. "Life is one darn thing after another," is a maxim which I believe originated in the friendly land of the Star Spangled Banner; but the fact that war is a whole mass of darn things falling continually in a heap upon one is no less true, yet not felicitously expressed. This truism was immediately to prove itself in my case, for a blundering, empty artillery calson, drawn by three horses and returning from the north, must needs jog along our particular "No Man's Land" in spite of my frantic signals to the drivers to halt. How dare an automobilist give instructions to or counsel artillerymen? and despite my reiterated warnings and threats the little caravan calmly trots along the fatal opening. They have scarcely gone 300 yards when, as I feared, a shell plunges among them, killing the two drivers and trio of horses on the spot. This fills me with two-fold anxiety, for the calson is turned over by the roadside and two more such accidents will completely block the passage of my cars. What is to become of my maimed heroes in such an awful case? These fears have scarcely had time to mature ere the greatest of all my troubles appears imminent, for there at the other end of the deathtrap road a convoy of five artillery wagons appears, unconsciously wending its peaceful, lumberous way toward the

fatal spot. My heart is in my mouth; not only are they rolling to certain annihilation, but the debris must—it is a million chances to one—block the highway. The men will assuredly stop to pick up their two dead comrades lying near the wrecked calson, and that will be the end. Without stopping for further reflection I set my car at top speed once more along the sinister path, my speedometer needle pointing to the fifty miles per hour mark. I reach the convoy before it has entered the "spotted" area. "For God's sake, stop!" I cry, in an agony of mind, to the officer in command of the convoy: "space your wagons; the road is under the enemy's fire! behold that shattered calson!" But all in vain; unheeding my warning the file of five wagons passes on under the contemptuous gaze of their commander. Spellbound, I watch the cavalcade progress as it gallops cheerfully along that awful stretch, wondering what is going to happen. Then that which I feared comes to pass and I already hear the anticipated shell tearing the air as it journeys toward the moving line of wagons. It falls upon the rear one, drawn by five horses and served by three artillerymen. The former are mangled, two of the latter being instantly killed, the third piteously dragging himself toward the ditch, desperately holding up a shattered arm. The racket created by the exploding projectile has providentially caused the horses of the other wagons to bolt so that before the next shell comes along the rest of the convoying party is in safety, masked by the north wind.

But my worst fears are now facts, the road is completely barred by a distorted mass, comprising eight horses and two vehicles.

Close to the chateau there is stationed an engineer officer in charge of a company of road workers, so to him I hasten. "My road is blocked, sir," I briefly explain, "the spot is copiously peppered; extremely dangerous; a relief party should be promptly despatched to clear a passage for my cars, but I fear that the volunteers you may entrust with the work will never return alive."

This tale of woe in no wise affects the stolid soldier, who without more ado, placed a party of four men laden with ropes and other necessary paraphernalia at my disposal. The work of that heroic quartet has scarcely commenced when a shell bowls two over, the other pair returning to the cantonment carrying their wounded comrades. What more can be done? Nothing, it seems, for the very fact of sending men to clear the obstruction means nothing more nor less than condemning them to certain death, and yet comes the sombre reflection, "my cars must pass with their complement of battered warriors, and pass they shall, but how?" Oh, that the days of miracles were not over!

The road officer seems on the point of giving up the matter as a bad job, but he decides as a final hope to telephone to an adjacent depot. "It is absolutely indispensable," is the reply he gets, "to clear the road starting from H— and leading to M—," and if you cannot find volunteers for the task, detail eight men off for the work; immediately, most urgent, the wounded must pass." To send eight Frenchmen to their deaths is not a pleasant recollection to have on one's conscience, and this reflection gives

birth to a new scheme. Two miles away, close to the Roman causeway, there is an encampment of Boche prisoners. Fifty of these at least must have given themselves up while in full possession of their physical faculties; hardy brutes, without a scratch. Instead of sacrificing eight of my own countrymen, why not send that number of Hunns to their last account? This plan has no sooner taken root in my mind than it fades in its own unsportsmanlike baseness.

But—yes—another idea dawns, all is not lost! hurrah! and in a trice I am tearing madly down the road towards the ten ambulances of my section at the chateau. My drivers are there awaiting orders. "Eight willing men, I cry, to come with me for a tough job," and as many hands go up. My choice is soon made. Ten willing ropes are mobilised from the ambulances, each about twenty feet long. I should have preferred more, but that is all we can find. The little party walks across fields to a spot some fifty meters at right angles from the obstructing mass, out of the direct or visionary line of German artillery fire, well screened by the north wind. I want a man to crawl on his stomach to the overturned calson and fasten it to the end of the now united rope. This leads to a friendly wrangle among my eight boys, for each one wants the job. I pick out the sturdiest—quite a difficult matter—and off goes he with snake-like motion. I watch his necessarily slow progress with alternate fear and joy in my heart for the fate of hundreds of wounded men, patiently suffering in my immobilised ambulance cars, awaits the accomplishment of the work now in hand. At last the crawling figure has reached his objective, while an occasional shell sweeps the road and bursts about his ears. He cares not if it snows thunder bolts and he is now creeping back to us with a victorious smile all over his weather burnt features.

"It's all right, sir," says the plucky fellow. "I've made the rope secure, and now the whole upset can be cleared away." Then begins a tug of war, nine of us against the calson. At last it gives way; bravo, my lads! we have won.

Each man takes it in turns to "go out with the rope" and in the space of forty minutes the fatal roadway is cleared of its vehicular and once living debris. The position is saved and so are my dear wounded.

My "busses" are once more dashing merrily across the "forbidden space" to the accompaniment of missing shells. There must be no repetition of the calson and convoy business though, so I have placed a sentry at each end of that "devil's drive" as I have named it, with strict orders to let nothing pass—save my own transports. I breathe, I laugh, I could dance with joy, for although I conveyed 937 wounded in the space of one day and two nights and had seventeen of my ambulance cars stung by shell splinters, only one was actually killed over.

"Le Jour, J."

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## AUTO THIEVING AS A FINE ART IN NEW YORK

Chandler Official's Car Stolen;  
Finds It In Fragments In  
Abandoned Barn

New York, Nov. 25.—Automobile thieves in this city are operating in the German way now. "Spurious vermin"—to sink without a trace—is a very real term with them. When they steal a car, they immediately destroy its identity by taking it apart. Then they sell it piecemeal.

This new method of operation accounts for the difficulty the police have had recently in recovering stolen cars. There is a good market for "dismembered" automobiles because the demand is great for steel in any form.

This wanton destruction of stolen automobiles is very hard to stop because expert mechanics are employed by the thieves in carrying out their plans. These experts can "knock down" an automobile in a few hours and do such a scientific job that very few of the important parts of the car are injured, and therefore their market value even among automobilists is not destroyed. The thieves do not always have to sell to junkmen, because many an automobile owner or garage or service man is glad to pick up a carburetor, magneto, radiator or connecting rod at a bargain.

It was a sorry day for two of these thieves when they stole the 1918 four-passenger Chandler of Charles A. Hoffensack, sales manager of the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation. They "picked up" his car in front of his home. This Chandler had every sort of extra equipment on it and must have looked like a Christmas tree to the thieves. It disappeared on Nov. 4. Immediately Police Headquarters was notified and a description of the car was sent broadcast. The Chandler Motor Car Company of Cleveland, O., also assisted by wiring its dealers throughout the country that the car was stolen. The Automobile Squad attached to the District Attorney's office, in charge of Assistant District Attorney James M. Donohue, kept their eyes and ears open in their journeys about the city in search of the missing car.

Nothing important developed in several days, and Hoffensack had about made up his mind that his automobile had gone to "the island" missing cars, and that there would be no returning.

It was at just this time that the owner of a little cluster of woe-be-gone looking barns on the Harlem River became suspicious. A few days before a youth he knew slightly had rented one of the barns "for a friend who wanted to run an automobile repair shop." Almost immediately the "repair men" began to bring many cars of various sizes to the place. Pretty soon he noticed that the repairs on the cars never seemed to be completed—the cars that went into the barn never seemed to come out again. Then, one day, the "repair men" rented a horse and truck from him and spent twenty-four hours transferring "machinery and parts to their other shop." Before very long it seemed to the barn owner that these men were doing too much hauling, and too much night work. He notified a detective friend. The latter came to the barn, and as he stood at the door the two "repair men" drove up with another stolen car and were promptly arrested. Then the barn was immediately opened, and the detective and his friend stood amazed at the sight they saw.

Here was a veritable automobile bonanza. The place was filled with the various parts of dismantled cars. Pistons, frames, motors, wheels, springs, steering columns were all in orderly groups. There was one body—a four-passenger model—and while fumbling in one of the side pockets for some identification mark, the detective found a leather road map case. It bore the name of Charles A. Hoffensack. The latter was promptly notified, and upon his arrival easily identified his car. In the meantime the two prisoners had been taken to the West 152d Street Police Station and there were confronted by the owner of the car they had just driven to the barn. He was there to report his loss.

The thieves had made a complete job of preparing Hoffensack's car for sale. It had been completely taken down and made ready for easy disposal, even the fenders being folded up carefully for quick handling.

The remarkable work of these thieves is now being exhibited in the show window of the Brady-Murray Motors Corporation as a timely warning to motorists who are careless about leaving their cars in the streets. The Chandler is shown just as it was found in the barn—thoroughly taken apart and ready to do a complete and scattered disappearing act.

## Ford Will Make 5,000 Liberty Motors For U.S.

It is stated the Ford Company has just taken a contract for the building of 5,000 Liberty motors, which is about the same number that will be made by the Lincoln Motors Corporation and a few thousand less than the number to be made by the Packard Motor Car Company. The Ford Company is already making motors to be made anywhere in America, and is turning these out under a system which is entirely new and which is reported to have been devised by the Ford Company engineers. Instead of making them from a solid block of steel by boring out the center and using the shell, it is stated that the Ford Company is cutting steel tubing into sections and then shaping these sections into cylinders. In spite of war work, the company made in September 60,982 cars and 1,383 trucks.

## Discussing The Question Of The Motor's Misfiring

By Walter Shields

While it may be said that practically all modern cars are reliable enough so that roadside trouble is a comparative rarity it is nevertheless true that it is so far as misfiring is concerned the cars of today are no different from those of many years ago. All automobile engines are heir to this malady, and though the symptoms and remedies are fairly well understood by the majority of those who have driven cars for some time the newer class of owners and those backward in learning fundamentals experience misfiring troubles without being able to cure them.

Misfiring means misjumping or skipping an explosion, and aside from the unpleasantness in riding due to lack of smoothness of engine operation there always is a reduction in power, which is natural since not all cylinders are generating power. When an engine misfires it operates with perceptible pulsations and it would require a deadened sensory system not to be able to detect the difference in running between an engine of four cylinders firing on four and the same engine firing on only two or three cylinders.

The greater the number of cylinders in the engine the more difficult it is to detect misfiring, especially if only one cylinder is at fault. Thus in a four cylinder engine if only three fire the irregularity in running is at once detected, whereas in a twelve cylinder engine one cylinder out may not be noticed at all by the inexperienced driver. In any engine misfiring can be more easily detected at low speeds than at high because the reduction in power causes the car to jerk. The usual telltale however is the lack of rhythm in the running.

Broadly speaking the causes of misfiring may be classified in three groups as follows:

Misfiring due to improper carburetion.

Misfiring due to improper ignition.

Misfiring due to a derangement in the valve system.

Setting aside exceptions which will be taken up later, misfiring may be traced to any of these systems.

In misfiring due to poor carburetion the usual underlying causes are a weak mixture or a rich mixture; that is, mixtures in which the air to gasoline ratio is such that the engine cannot handle it. Most engines can handle mixtures ranging from six to one to fifteen to one air to gasoline, so obviously any mixture below six to one or above fifteen to one will not fire in normal operation.

Let us assume that the engine has been started and it misfires. If the temperature is low it is natural for misfiring to occur until the engine becomes sufficiently warm to assist in vaporizing the fuel. If in ordinary

running on a warm or mild day the engine continues to misfire after being warm and one is certain that both ignition and valving are right the trouble is due to a poor mixture. Misfiring due to carburetion is rarely confined to any one cylinder. First one or two cylinders misfire, then others may start. In other words, the engine at times seems to run on one, then on two or three, perhaps on all cylinders. When ignition is at fault it usually, though not always, occurs in the same cylinder. The mixture may be changed in two ways, one by altering the position of the air control on the dash and the other by altering the fuel content of the mixture. This latter is usually done at the carburetor by adjusting the needle valve. It is possible to tell from the pungent smell of the exhaust and its black color whether the mixture is too rich. The driver should first try giving more air, which at the same time reduces the amount of gasoline. If this makes it worse then obviously the adjustment is in the wrong direction and less air should be given.

The proper adjustment at low engine speeds is that which gives the fastest engine speed without any movement of the throttle. The mixture may be altered beyond the direct control of the driver because of engine air leaks around the inlet manifold or the valves, because of a leaky float, too little or too much pressure in a pressure feed gasoline system, an improperly seating needle valve, dirt on the needle valve. Other causes of misfiring due to carburetion are water in the fuel, dirt in the fuel, obstruction in the fuel line poor adjustment for speed—that is either high or low speed adjustment is wrong—poor float adjustment, sticking float, etc. In some carburetors owners experience trouble at one end of the speed range or the other because of the carburetor construction taking care of both high and low speeds in different ways. If the misfiring is at high speeds, it is obviously necessary to readjust the high speed nozzle and try it out after each very slight turn. In making any carburetor adjustment move the needle or other part a very small fraction of an inch each time and try the engine each time. Make all adjustments when the engine is hot.

Misfiring resembling that due to a fault in the carburetion system may be had with a weak battery, dirty interrupter points in the ignition system, and loose pistons. In such instances the engine is apt to run well for a while, then suddenly develop a fit of misfiring which apparently is not confined to any particular cylinder.

If the engine is heard to clearly cut out one cylinder and apparently that same one all the time, there is but one conclusion to draw and that is that it is caused by ignition. The usual

method of testing for a misfiring cylinder is to short circuit the spark plug by means of a hammer head. This is done while the engine is running and when a plug is shorted and no difference is heard in the running that cylinder is the guilty one. Racing car drivers whose engines have separate exhausts from each cylinder spit on the separate exhaust pipes in order to find out which one is cold. This indicates no heat, hence no firing. The first thing to do when one cylinder is at fault is to remove the spark plug and examine it. If the points are burned, too far apart or too close, the end heavily carbonised or the insulation cracked, the remedies are obvious.

If the plug seems to be O. K. but when removed the end was very oily, the misfiring may be caused by the oil which is working its way past the piston. This latter may be caused either by an overabundance of oil in the crank case or leaky piston rings or a worn cylinder. If the plug is found to be O. K. then the wire should be traced back to the distributor. If there is an insulation break it should be repaired, and when on the road and without tape this may be done by melting some of the battery tar. If the connection at the ignition distributor is O. K. the fault may lie in the distributor arm not making contact with the segment or with a dirty segment. Remove the distributor cap and clean all segments and the end of the distributor arm. If the interrupter points are not flat, if they are too close or too far apart, or if they are burned or dirty misfiring may occur.

Seventeen and eight-tenths miles on one gallon of gasoline was the performance of a loaded Maxwell one-ton truck through traffic in Detroit and over rural roads adjacent to the city. So far as shown by available data, the Maxwell truck performance is by far the biggest mileage on a gallon of gasoline ever made by any truck. It is believed to be the world's record. Two features of the economy test make the accomplishment more wonderful—the driver had never before driven a truck and the road used did not allow of any coasting to increase the mileage. An average speed of about fifteen miles was maintained. The test was officially observed by three disinterested persons. They were W. D. Edens, automobile editor of the Detroit News and local representative of the American Automobile Association; C. G. Steinhilber, automobile editor of the Detroit Journal, and E. W. Sullivan, Assistant Secretary of the Detroit Automobile Club.

Before making the run the truck was loaded with a Maxwell touring car weighing 1,970 pounds; the driver weighed 210 pounds, and Mr. Sullivan tips the beams at 200 pounds even. The gross weight of truck and load was 5,525 pounds.

restricting current flow. Corroded enough it may cause engine stoppage.

Often too far a retard or advance will cause misfiring, which simply means shifting the spark lever. In some cars the control of the advance is by means of a cheap wire control, the tube of which may move with the wire. In this case the owner cannot advance and retard as desired, and often runs fully retard when the lever indicates advance. In magneto ignition, which is not used to any extent at present, the magnets may be weak, causing the magneto to supply an insufficient amount of current. Usually this will cause misfiring only at low speeds.

Valves may cause misfiring and backfiring. An inlet valve which sticks may cause backfiring by remaining open, and when the exhaust valve sticks the cylinder will not fire because the change immediately leaks out. If the valves do not seat properly the mixture may leak out. If the valve opens and closes at the wrong time, due to wrong clearance at the stem, there will surely be misfiring. If the valve springs are weak the valves will not close properly, and cause misfiring.

## One-ton Maxwell Truck Sets Gas Economy Mark

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## An Auto Shortage Would Affect The Whole Nation

Many Lines of Business Would Be Hampered If Car Output Is Greatly Reduced

Ever since the declaration of war with Germany, and the beginning of the movement to conserve our wealth and eliminate waste, there has been a controversy as to what industries are essential to the prosecution of the war and what are non-essential.

Within a few weeks the War Industries Board at Washington will issue a priority list by which industries will be arranged in the order of their importance and those considered non-essential will be eliminated gradually.

Fred K. Parke, General Manager of the Olympian Motors Company, of Pontiac, Mich., has pointed out several interesting facts about the automobile industry brought about by the controversy.

"It is a significant fact that the American farmer, the shrewdest of all business men, has at last come to the automobile and adopted it for his purposes," says Mr. Parke. "He has come to regard it as an indispensable part of his farm machinery. During the past twelve months more than 600 per cent of the entire output of a million and a half vehicles were sold to farmers. It is, therefore quite conceivable that any serious curtailment in the production of automobiles would materially affect the farmer, and consequently his ability to raise and market food on a large scale."

"Second only in importance to the agricultural uses of the automobile is the use of the passenger car as a means of transportation in and about large cities. It is not hard to imagine what would happen to the suburban lines of our electric and

steam railroads were the manufacture and sale of automobiles suddenly stopped. The railroads would be utterly incapable of handling the enormous increase in traffic which would fall on them if the thousands of people who now ride to business in their own automobiles were forced to ride on the cars."

Thousands of automobiles used by doctors, real estate men and other professional men and tradesmen are anything but pleasure vehicles. They are used in the conduct of legitimate business and professional practices. Their elimination would affect most every man, woman and child.

"That the automobile is a great factor in the short haul problem is a recognized fact in some governmental circles. In fact the branches of the council of national defense which have to do with transportation have begun a movement to encourage the further use of the automobile on short hauls for freight and passenger as a means of relieving the railroads."

"Last, but not least, must be considered the enormous damage that would be done to the American industrial machine were the manufacture of automobiles stopped. There are now 455 automobile plants in this country. They employ nearly a million workmen. There are 26,700 dealers and 26,000 garages. In all there are about five million persons dependent upon the automobile industry. The damage would be felt in every line of business in the country were these workmen, dealers and garages forced to find other employment or business."

## Cold Weather Advice For The Motor Car Owner

The great danger in Summer is overheating, and the great danger in Winter is over-cooling, says W. H. Stewart in the New York Times. A few hints at the present time should be noted.

Few motorists realize why an automobile engine does not pull well when cold. It must be understood that it is a heat engine and that it is the expansion of the burning gas in the cylinder which furnishes the power. The more this gas expands the more push or power the piston receives. The heat necessary for this expansion is produced by the burning of the mixture of gasoline and air after it is compressed in the cylinder. The temperature of the resulting flame is between 2,000 and 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Naturally this causes an enormous pressure on the piston, but if any of the heat is lost, and so is not used in expanding the gas, the resulting pressure drops with attending loss of power. When the engine is first started the cylinder head and walls are cold, likewise the valves and piston head, and the water in the cooling system. Most of the heat units must be lost in warming these parts, and so the engine lacks power.

This explains why the engine does not develop its full power until it has been run several minutes, the greatest efficiency being obtained when the engine is hot. Even with the most efficient systems the power loss approximates 50 per cent, which, unfortunately, is unavoidable with the internal combustion type motor.

To prevent excessive loss at the start some systems use thermostats to control the water flow, preventing it from passing into the radiator until it has warmed the engine to the proper temperature. Others use a set of adjustable louvers in front of the radiator to allow sometimes more and sometimes less air to pass through the radiator. This may be an automatic control by thermostat or may be controlled by the driver from the seat. All these systems are designed to heat the engine rapidly at the start and so save time and gasoline.

It is evident that overcooling prevents the engine from developing its full power, thus wasting gasoline. In

hill climbing the loss of power becomes more serious. If the car cannot make it in high gear the intermediate is used, running the engine at a more rapid rate than in high gear, and so wasting still more gasoline. Apart from this it delays the progress of the car, which is sometimes important.

Here is where a car with adjustable louvers has an advantage over one not similarly equipped. In cold weather the louvers may be very nearly closed, thus taking away a minimum amount of heat, watching carefully, of course, to see that no steam comes from radiator cap or overflow tube. If the radiator is not provided with adjustable louvers, use a piece of sheet metal, cardboard, or fibreboard, cutting off half, or more, of the radiating surface. Some drivers attach the strip in front of the radiator, but this detracts from the appearance of the car. Place it back of the tubes, as it will start them leaking sooner or later. Usually there are holes in the strip on which the hood rests which may be used, or holes may be made there without harm. The metal strip is apt to be noisy, cardboard is too readily broken, so that fibreboard would seem to be the best material. It may be obtained at large hardware stores.

To prevent freezing is also important. There are many auto-freeze preparations on the market, but they are apt to contain chlorine, which attacks the solder in the radiator, causing serious leaks to develop. Glycerine is sometimes used, but it rots the rubber hose at top and bottom of the radiator. Alcohol is the only substance which does not harm any part of the system, but it has its disadvantages. It lowers the boiling point of the water, and evaporates readily, so that more has to be added from time to time. Use about one-fourth alcohol for a climate like that of New York and about one-third for places further north. Add another pint occasionally.

Keep the car in a warm garage over night, not merely to prevent freezing but to make starting easier. Also blanket the part, as that is the most likely to freeze.

weight than the series 'N,' by nearly 800 pounds.

"There are also many new features in this new model which were not embodied in any of our former cars."

## Roamer To Figure In Auto Races In Future

"Claims of the Barley Motor Company that their Roamer Automobile is a speedy car as well as a beautiful one have been amply substantiated by the recent performance of the Roamer on speedways," says Harry J. Everall, New York Roamer agent.

"In the Roamer's maiden race Peter Henderson, the well-known driver piloted the car to victory in the fifty-mile event at the Chicago Speedway, October 13.

The Barley Motor Company of Kalamazoo, Mich., intends to go in quite strongly for racing in the future, according to their own announcement. Eddie Hearne, known in racing circles as the "Millionaire Kid," has been added to their racing crew and is now on his way to the Pacific Coast, where he will drive a Roamer in the Thanksgiving Day race at Los Angeles.

## Comfort A Feature Of The New Hupp Model

"If there is one dominating feature in the new series 'R' Hupmobile which I am showing now, that feature is comfort," says Charles E. Riess. "In fact comfort is so pronounced in the series 'R' that it has given this newest Hupmobile a new name—'The Comfort Car.' The deep, soft upholstery—real leather over real curled hair—the whole supported by very deep resilient springs of finest steel and an air cushion in a combination said to be the easiest riding seat on the market. The tonneau roomy, the same size as in the series 'N,' a larger car. The back of the tonneau seat is unusually high, affording the maximum of comfortable support.

In the driving compartments there is two inches more room than in the series 'N'—more room, I believe, than in any other car of approximate wheelbase on the market.

The performance of the new car is even more remarkable than that of its immediate predecessor, the model 'N,' which built up a national reputation for four cylinder performance in high gear over hills and in all sorts of 'bad going.'

"The comfort car is lighter in

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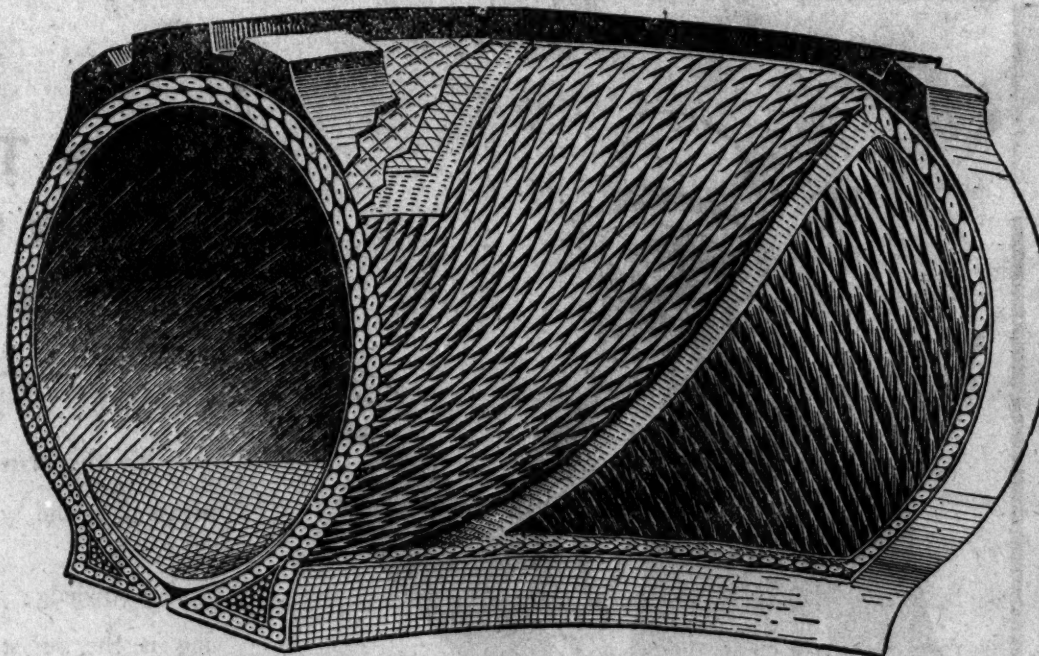
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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1917

## S.F.C. WINS OVER XAVIER BY 2 TO 1

Absence of Regular Men And Bad Weather Makes Play Difficult

### COLLEGE STARTS IN LEAD

Club Makes Two Goals In Second Period With Aid Of Wind

The Football Club and School Boys of the St. Francis Xavier's College met for the first time this season, under League conditions, on the S.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon, and when the final whistle blew the Football Club had just managed to scramble home by the odd goal in three.

The game was perhaps the tamest exhibition seen for many a long day, but when it is stated that both teams were called upon to draft in no less than three—the Football Club had four—reserves to fill gaps, and there is considered the extreme cold weather conditions that made football anything but enjoyable. There is some excuse for the poor showing. It must be admitted, however, that play at times was decidedly fast and there were several incidents of good play which tended to create some enthusiasm among the few spectators who braved the elements.

Drake, Campbell, Olsen and Isherwood were absent from the Club eleven and the visitors had to find substitutes for Glouis and the Encarnacao brothers.

### Wind Is Big Factor

When play was commenced shortly after 3 o'clock it was found that the visitors had won the toss and chose to enjoy the advantage of the wind and sun. This seemingly stood them in good stead, for they certainly did have more of the play than the Football Club and but for poor shooting they would have established a more commanding lead than 1 goal at the interval. Once Xavier outwitted both Tonkin and Goldman but shot straight at Bertie, and a little later the same player had an open chance but shot wide. Argular was also too high with a gift opening and it seemed as though the visitors could not score, till Xavier took advantage of a miskick by Tonkin and scored with a drive into the far corner of the net, Bertie making a great effort to save.

At the other end chief danger came from the left wing where Clifford and Leslie were operating.

Hollander and Watson should have scored and once Leslie drove the ball in at lightning speed only to see it crash against the side netting. Clifford had one great shot which Elliot charged down and another high drive just skimmed the cross bar.

### Visitors Hold Lead

However the visitors held the lead till the interval and then the Club made best use of the wind. Soon upon the resumption of the game, Clifford was all over the place and once Hollander missed a glorious chance when the former player crossed the ball with accuracy. The visitors, realising they were hard pressed, packed their goal.

Occasionally they would break away and once Bertie saved in glorious style from Xavier, who had got clean through. This was the only anxiety caused Bertie in this half, for Tonkin and Rogers kept the School Boys at bay and whenever the visitors did get near the goal they would flounder till they lost it. It must have been quite 25 minutes before Hollander touched the ball into the net from an excellent corner by Leslie and another ten minutes elapsed before Brodie centered so well that Hollander could do nothing else but score. This was all the scoring, although the visitors tried hard in the final few minutes to equalise.

For the Club, Bertie played well in goal. Tonkin was great at full back and the three halves, Ross, Loomis and Rogers, worked very hard. Ross has greatly improved and Loomis was forever on the alert. The forward line was very weak and only Clifford and Leslie showed to advantage.

Goldman, Brodie, Hollander and Watson must get rid of the ball much quicker than they do.

For the School Boys, Elliot was the mainstay of the defence, for Wittsack was weak in his clearances. Favacho played well and so did Xavier and young Gutierrez on the left wing gives much promise. There was an

(Continued on Page 2)

## Our Grand Opera Season

By Domino

Of all entertainments, grand opera is the most difficult for either amateur or professional to tackle, for it is not done well it becomes wearisome to the audience and positively painful to the artists. The amateurs of Shanghai are ambitious and in the very near future intend to present two well known operas, "La Tosca" and "Cavalleria Rusticana." In both the beauty of the music softens the tragedy of the stories.

If it were not for the fact that Shanghai is fortunate in possessing a little group of people who thoroughly understand grand opera, I would find myself wagging my ear in keeping with those who are prophesying failure for a glorious attempt. There is Mr. de Luca the moving spirit in the productions. Many moons ago he made up his mind that opera was not too good for Shanghai and he got busy and found that there were folk who could interpret the best music.

"Tosca" was the first opera suggested, and only one name ever suggested itself for the name part. Someone with a fine voice, someone with a real sense of the dramatic, someone who could look the part—that someone was ready to hand in Mrs. Isenman. I had the pleasure of listening to her rehearsing some little time ago and any doubts I had as to whether "Tosca" would be a success at once disappeared. She has been working tremendously hard and I question if her voice has ever been in better trim. Mrs. Isenman will have a good backing; her support will make an harmoniously effective setting for her portrayal.

The music of "Tosca" was written by Puccini and first of all heard at the Constantin Theater, Rome, on January 14, 1900. The composer took his story from one of Sardou's dramas. It is interesting to note that within six months the opera had found its way to South America, where it was produced with the greatest success at Buenos Aires, and had invaded the United States with triumph early in the following year.

If it were not for the music, the whole play would appear miserably gloomy and intensely tragic. The three acts of the opera are crowded with sensational events and highly dramatic situations. Briefly the story is this: An artist, who is found painting a picture of the Madonna in a church, is suddenly interrupted by the entrance of a political refugee. He befriends the escaped prisoner and finds him a hiding place. Tosca, the artist's fiancée, enters and becomes jealous at noticing her lover's nervousness. With the arrival of the villain of the piece, a police agent, events move with rapidity. He suspects the artist of helping his prisoner and being in love with Tosca himself at once makes up his mind to ruin him.

Scarpia, the police agent, has the artist arrested and tortured, while Tosca listens. She cannot endure listening to her lover's distress and reveals to Scarpia the place where the refugee is concealed. Then in order to save her lover's life she promises to give herself to Scarpia and he promises to get passports for herself and lover to escape on the morrow. When the passes are handed to her she stabs Scarpia and races off with the release to her lover. He is killed, however, owing to treachery and Tosca, to escape arrest for the murder of Scarpia, throws herself from the castle's parapet.

It sounds exciting enough to please the most melodramatic taste. "Cavalleria Rusticana" was first produced in Rome in 1890 and after that soon found its way to all the cities of the world. Pietro Mascagni wrote the music when he was still in his twenties. He was destined for a baker, but preferring to produce food for the soul rather than for the body, he angered his father by scribbling melodies at a very early age. "Cavalleria Rusticana" was written in eight days and entered for an open competition held at Milan. The opera won and created a furore when first produced.

The story is an adaptation from a book of Verga by Targioni-Tozzetti and Mensaci. It tells of Turiddu, a young Sicilian peasant, who returning from the wars finds that his sweetheart Lola has wedded Alfio, a carrier. For consolation he pays court to Santuzza, who loves him not wisely but too well. Tiring of her, he turns again to Lola, who seems to encourage him. Santuzza, in despair, confides all to Turiddu's mother, and when Alfio comes back tells him all. Alfio is furious, challenges Turiddu and kills him.

A typical plot for Italian grand opera! But the plot can be forgiven, just as it is forgotten, in the haunting

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



## At The Theaters For New Year's Week

"The Crisis," masterly twelve-reel film version of Winston Churchill's well known novel, has its last screening at the Apollo Theater tonight and an early booking of seats is advisable, judging from the big houses which have been seeing this film. The performance begins at 9 p.m. Tomorrow night will inaugurate the second of the big Selig productions the Apollo has obtained, Robert Hichens' "The Garden of Allah," having its first showing then. On the legitimate stage this spectacular romance of the desert gained great commendation from critics and public and the press notices given the film are unanimous in its praise. Its scenes and settings are said to be stupendous and thousands of supernumeraries aid the stars in carrying out the story. "The Garden of Allah" is to be followed by Rex Beach's stirring romances of Alaska and Panama, "The Spoilers" and the "Never Do Well." The 8th and 10th episodes of "The Fatal Ring" are being shown at today's matinee at this playhouse.

David Belasco's great stage success, "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," a Paramount picture, is the main attraction at the Olympic Theater this evening and other new films add to a tip-top program.

Fannie Ward in "A Gutter Magdalen," five-part Paramount production, is the headliner at the Victoria Theater for tonight and tomorrow night. It is supplemented by a funny Chaplin film, "Those Love Pangs," and other new pictures. Beginning Tuesday evening Mary Pickford will be seen in "Such a Little Queen," the stage success which made Elsie Ferguson a star and ran for months on Broadway and in London.

Episodes 11 and 12 in "The Goddess," featuring Anita Stewart and Earle Williams, lead the program at the Isis Theater this evening, followed by two parts, the 12th episode, of "The Girl and the Game," another big serial.

A Pathe color-film entitled "Japanese Temples," a strong three-part drama called "Artist's Daughter" and a two-part Max Linder picture, "Max Between Two Fires," form the Towa Cinema bill for the matinee and evening. Program changes tomorrow.

Melodies of the famous "Intermezzo" and in such charming lyrics as "My king of roses, radiant angels stand in heaven in thousands; none like to him so bright That land discloses, my king of roses! The opera is to be supplemented by a ballet called "Myra" which has been written and produced by Mr. de Luca. Those of us who were fortunate in seeing "Pierrot's Dream" can look forward confidently to hearing Mr. de Luca's tuneful music beautifully visualized.

## Plans Are Shaping Up For American Minstrel Show

The preliminary try-outs for the cast of the American Company's Minstrel Show, to be given by the S.V.C. organization on Washington's birthday and the day following, Feb. 22 and 23, have developed sufficient talent to make Director "Jack" Raynes quite happy and optimistic about the production.

Ten "end men" have been culled from the available funny men of the outfit. This number is to be trimmed down to eight by elimination process and the work of polishing up the gags, jokes and patter will go immediately forward.

The next rehearsal will be held Wednesday evening, when the chorus will try out some more and the "ends" will have a chance to spring their jests on the rest of the company for the first time. Thenceforth there will be rehearsals every Monday night during January and the practices will be doubled thereafter until the opening performance.

Mr. George Fitch is to be interlocutor and is understood to have acquired the necessary solemnity and sympathetic solicitude for coaxing out the laugh-producers from Mistah Bones and Mistah Johnkins and the rest of the humorous "gemmen."

The first half of the show is to be minstrel pure and simple with "bones" and glee numbers and all of the good old back-and-forth black-face chatter, and with local and topical vocal efforts and jokes. Some vaudeville atmosphere will be injected into the second half of the program in the way of songs, dances and musical numbers and a burlesque on "Anthony and Cleopatra," used by Kolb and Dill and said to be packed full of laughs.

"What do you think of the prospect, and what have you got and how do the boys stack up with

Primrose and West's aggregation?" Director Raynes was queried in a telepathic interview last night.

"Fine. Lots. About this," was the encouraging imaginary reply from Prof. Raynes, who used to lend George Primrose well enough to lend him money and has come unscathed through whole campaigns of the old Williams and Walker sweat-fire. "I am sworn to darkest secrecy about the details of the bill, but while no one is looking I can tell you that I am just opening up a couple of cases of brand new jokes, arrived by last boat and so fresh that it's a shame to expose them in this climate. The boys are getting some color into the thing and unless somebody gets to cornering the cork supply there'll be a lot more on the eve of February 22. I dreamt last night that I was about to discover a lad who will make memories of Lew Dockstader take on a pale greenish tinge and on consulting the almanack I find that the tides and solar arrangements are all set for what the story books call an auspicious occasion. What more can you ask?"

So you see what a treat is ahead of us. The entire proceeds of the show are to be turned over to Allied War Relief Funds and local charities, a number of Shanghai business houses having agreed to meet the necessary expenses.

The executive committee and staff that has charge of the entertainment is made up of Consul-General Sammons, honorary chairman; Messrs. W. E. Sauer, chairman; A. H. Swan, R. K. Hykes, A. Q. Adamson, G. A. Fitch, A. S. Glenby, G. J. Petrocelli, E. Strassman, J. B. Powell and Arthur Israel.

## Entries For New Year's Day Races

Entries for the Griffins' New Year Cup and the New Year Cup to be run under the auspices of the Shanghai Race Club beginning at 11.30 a.m. New Year's Day were made public yesterday. They give promise of fine sport. Following are the ponies and owners:

First Race—11.30 a.m. The Griffins' New Year Cup. One mile—A cup presented by the International Recreation Club. Entrance \$10 each pony, to be contributed to any war fund or funds nominated by the winner. For griffins that arrived in Shanghai during the second half of 1917 and that have not been entered for any race meeting. Ponies must be the bona fide property of and ridden by members of the International Recreation and Shanghai Race Clubs in racing colors.—Catch weights, 155 lbs.

No.	Messrs.	Ponies.
1	R. Macgregor, The Pink 'Un	
2	C. R. O. McBain, Goldenknop	
3	A. L. Bellamy, Gee Whizz	
4	A. L. Bellamy, Mongol Boy	
5	Eric Moller, Rushlight	
6	Eric Moller, Winterlight	
7	P. M. Lancaster and W. A. White, Whitelead	
8	Jedferino, La Marnie	
9	Jedferino, La Somme	
10	K. K. Chang, Hainfing	
11	L. Y. Zee, Ashway	
12	Winsome and Hasty, The Pelican	
13	H. H. H. Priestley, Poppy	
14	Wallace and Naylor, Spider	
15	T. U. Yih and V. T. Woo, Mayflower	
16	Elretius, Spotted Sand	
17	Elretius, Golden Sand	
18	Elretius, Dragon Sand	
19	C. Blix, Brazilian	
20	Neill and Springfield, Revenge	
21	Stubbs, Lasswade	
22	Henry Morris, Tichfield	
23	John Johnstone, Crest	
24	Shanghai, Cough Drop	

Second Race—The New Year Cup, One mile and a quarter.—A cup presented by the club. Entrance \$10 each pony, to be contributed to any war fund or funds nominated by the winner. For all China ponies that have not won more than two official races since 1st January, 1917. Ponies must be the bona fide property of and ridden by members of the International Recreation and Shanghai Race Clubs in racing colors.—Catch weights, 155 lbs.

No. Messrs. Ponies.  
1 R. Macgregor, Upwood Park  
2 C. R. O. McBain, Golden Horn  
3 F. S. Gibbins, Standard Dahlia  
4 Tita Tuan Kongsee, Tita  
5 V. Steensby, Gold Bug  
6 G. L. Ho and Y. D. Woo, Morning Star  
7 Winsome and Hasty, The Capercallie  
8 Winsome and Hasty, The Bullfinch  
9 L. Y. Zee, Runaway  
10 P. Y. Wong, Commercialism  
11 Lansing Wood, Optimism  
12 Toeg and Spelman, Sir Lamerock  
13 Henry Morris, Oakfield  
14 Henry Morris, Leofeld  
15 John Johnstone, Spring  
16 John Johnstone, Farning Daylight  
17 Ezra, Dixie  
18 Shanghai, Gray Goose

"B" Co., S. V. C.  
The December monthly cups competition of this unit was fired off under the following conditions: Ranges 100 yards grouping 5 shots, and 300 yards Miley 1 sighter and 7 shots. Following are the best three scores in each class:

3	C. H. O. McEam, Golden Horn
4	F. S. Gibblings, Standard Dahl
5	Tiga Tuan Kongsee, Tiga
6	V. Steenshy, Gold Bug
7	G. L. Ho and Y. D. Woo, Mor
	ing Star

\*Wins cup outright. Permanent handicap of 12% per cent in future.

9	L. Y. Zee, Runaway
10	P. Y. Wong, Commercialism
11	Lansing Wood, Optimism
12	Toog and Spelman, Sir Isaac

\*1st win. Future handicap 7% per cent.

16	John Johnstone, Farning Da light
17	Ezra, Dixie
18	Shanghai, Gray Goose

\*2nd win. Future handicap 10 per cent.

## HEAVENLY TWINS WIN XMAS HUNTS

Johnnie Walker Tells All The Harrowing Details Without Remorse

### BOXING DAY HORRORS

Ponies Become Waterlogged, And One Rider Cracks His Collar-Bone

Following are Johnnie Walker's chronicles of the Yuletide Paper Hunts. Yesterday's frigid blast, with prospects of consequent demolished skulls, caused the 'unt' to be postponed, discretion being the better part of even the hounds' valor.

By Johnnie Walker  
He was cold and he was shivering, likewise he was ruminating, with his head slumped on his breast, whilst his nearby mafoos watched him with a wary eye.

"A north wind, twelve miles from home, going into No Man's Land on a pony I know nothing about. Took the kids to church this morning, rushed home, changed my togs, rushed off, nearly choked myself with plum duff, . . . and all to get out here on the fringe of the world by 3 p.m. Why not 3.30, and why not nearer home on 'Xmas Day.'"

Thus a grouser. Nearer home would be nicer for everybody. At 3 p.m. deadbeat ponies and mafoos were still straggling homeward. For Xmas a home country run is THE thing. But the majority of the 'unt' didn't care a d— as they mounted and got ready. Cheerily they sang:

"The bells of Hell went ting-a-ling-a-ling."

"For you, but not for me."

And again:

"For I'm a member of the grouse family—"

Before the official send-off part of the 'unt' broke away over the first jumps to get warm and would have carried right on had they not been tallied back by an apparition. Back they came in time to get the Steward's good wishes for 'Xmas and 'over the top' they went into No Man's Land.

### A Day To Stay Home

Bright sunshine, a North wind that searched every nerve, a day when noses ran faster than the ponies, a bare, bleak, sunnolent khaki countryside, looking almost unreal and ghostly—and No Man's Land before them, away went the young fellows, over some rut and turrow and high land, one jump, a platform, and then into Cheepoo Creek at a zig zag wade, full of ice, to the Northwestern road into another good wade, bearing away west to the 16 Tree Creek Line, a good line of jumps, which nevertheless caused some grief owing to the dust fied. After this came a wade on 16 Tree, which is just on the map, away and into the eye of the sun, over two jumps, and then off the map, with wades and water galore, encountering a new line of ten jumps, called Martini Line because so many young men cooked their tails here. These jumps are big, deep, clean and honest as Mr. Peacock will testify, for he explored them both inside and out.

After various peregrinations, the 'unt' found itself on 16 Tree Creek again, passing through a village with a wade to finish, this section ending in green paper at a bridge on North Western Road.

### The Lure Of The Mince Pie

Following came a good wade across Cheepoo Creek, marked on the map by two big trees. Shortly after crossing, a Chinese check lay into an impossible wade but the young fellows were savvy enough to smell out the real trail round by Pearce's Elbow, with good jumping and, being well strung out, not much grief, although running in the teeth of the wind made many wish they'd stayed home with Mother.

And so to The Pawnshop. Now the hounds smelt home and visions of roast turkey, plum pudding and mince pies proved an enormous stimulus, for they charged down Blasted Tree Line as though the devil was after them, over the platform, which the Chinese had carefully laid—several fellows getting bumped—then a dive into a wade, which damped some of the hunters' ardor. Here two young fellows met under water and promptly wished each other a 'Merry Xmas.' The leaders had blood in the eye and plum pudding



on the brain and carried on impetuously down Hound's Line to a platform at the bottom—again carefully loaded. Following this, a mad gallop over the Inner Rubicon Line to the Mole-skin Wade, which the leaders missed in their excitement, thus losing their chance. One wary heavy-weight took advantage of this and dashed across the wade, closely followed by the No. 1 H. T. and Mr. Rowe, whose weight gave them the advantage, past the flags, which were placed near No. 7 Bridge on No. 2 Jones House Tree Line.

#### Out Go The Heavies

The last line of trenches proved too much for some of the Tanks, Mr. Gibbings and another heavy-weight going derelict, but the majority came in splendidly, the clean jumping being a treat for sore eyes.

The Golly Family won't be denied. When one is down 't'other comes on. The No. 2 H. T. carried all the first light past the Mole-skin wade, but No. 1 upheld the family record by cutting in and winning the Xmas 'Unt in the easiest style on Rosewood.

Bar the dust, which was bad, the hunt, albeit a trifle on the long side after a heavy Xmas time, was excellently laid. Jumps were negotiable by all the ponies, there was nothing Johnstonian and everybody came in happy, dusty and tired—except one young fellow who seems to make a practice of starting, footling a few jumps, getting well cursed, and then going back to the finish. Some day he may go straight through a hunt. Meanwhile several savage old hounds view him with a jaundiced eye.

And so Home, Sweet Home and the Xmas reveals.

#### THE BOXING DAY 'UNT

The bitter cold was partly responsible for the small turn-out on Springfield, many men preferring to stay home with Ma rather than face the weather. And who, out on a Boxing Day, will question their wisdom? Not one! Other fellows had come to the end of their ponies and being unable to beg, borrow or steal, had no choice. Others, and again wisely, thought the ground too hard, which indeed was the case, for many game little ponies are now suffering from sore toes as the result of the run.

Quite a gay crowd of spectators arrived and took post at the first jump, for there is generally something doing on Springfield. Glad to get going, most of the 'Unt jumped big and well, but the thud of hoofs on the landing side made one feel so sorry for the little rats. And thus it was throughout the run. If a pony fell into a jump or dropped his hind legs, as he often does, he could neither get out or recover. Jar, jar, both to pony and rider.

Harking back to the first jump, Mr. Massey struck earth with an audible squelch and rebounded three feet in the air. After which he went on his way rejoicing, leaving behind those ponies that Providence never intended to jump and which should be converted into cat's meat, chop chop.

The riders seemed to disappear into a haze of dust toward The Stockade and the crowd of spectators and motors got into motion toward the advertised finish, near London Town.

#### The Uses of Adversity

Walking sadly down the road, silently chewing the rag because Little Mary wouldn't let him ride, one of the Stewards noticed pink and white lying towards The Misery Jump.

"Hello!" he thought, "Here's a muck-up! Where the deuce has the 'Unt got to?"

Two or three minutes later he met the hounds returning on their tracks and joyously whooped them on to the right trail. Slowly the riders wended their way, for a gale was blowing and paper was consequently difficult to find. The Misery Jump is quite good and was safely negotiated, then across that fast galloping stretch to The Via Media Platform, the serpentine and Jim's Joys. At the last platform the Chinese had laid sheets of ice which had to be shifted. The second jump to the left of the platform had a big new grip in front with a row of young mulberries which in a year or two will mess up this line.

Then, after a good dry cut alongside Pagoda Creek, The Wiggly Waggly Creek was encountered. From here, via the Neck to Sandfly Village Bridge and green paper, the pace was of the funeral order, but despite this one modest young heavy-weight had it out with Mother Earth and got the worst of it. Like a family party the 'Unt stopped, picked him up, dusted him, pined him to his saddle—and so off again.

After Sandfly the trail was noised out by The Grand Canyon country, past The Blue Temple—in fact, the same route as laid in last year's Consolation Hunt.

#### Somebody's Poor Turnips!

And so they went jog trot, jog trot, cold as Charity, finally over a lot of

vegetable gardens, a sin this fox should have avoided, for the 'Unt won't be welcomed except perhaps by long scoops in this vicinity for a long time, and rightly so too.

The trail went spark out by Mrs. Hickling's Bridge, hounds sleepy with cold, faculties benumbed, carried on to Mandarin's Bridge and then messaged around here, there and everywhere except the Railway Line, where, after about half an hour, one pocket of paper indicated the trail. More jog trotting, then suddenly over the rails the leader, Golly, went off like a streak, knowing the country like a book, over the Zig Zag Jumps and rounding Camel Creek to the Plaza.

At the finish the Master and several other starters had blown in from all points of the compass, saying the ground had too much bone in it. One Steward got busy, had the ice broken up and the landing side of the World's End changed to soften the jar. Everything was got in apple pie order and then the crowd settled down to wait. Ten, twenty, thirty cold minutes passed.

"Do you see anybody coming?" Nobody, Sister Anne!

By and by, to keep warm, ladies and gents were dancing and turkey trotting; others sat on the lee of graves; the Chinese started a toboggan on a steep grave; the sun gradually began to sink—still no 'Unt. Several folded their tents and disappeared quietly, too cold to wait any longer, when suddenly all was animation.

Here they come, here they come! A joyous sound from one quarter, a groan from everywhere else, announced the fact that Golly was again, which he did easily on Touchwood. Next came Mr. Knoll on that singing chestnut, Caruso—then a pause—all the flappers began to utter little shrieks of delight.

"What's up?" asked one man. "Oh, it's Whitmore coming!" "No, it's Boyd!"

It's neither. It's BONAR!!! And sweetly the flappers sang:

"Bonar, my own love,  
"Bonar, my true love."

Lucky Bonar!! Third place and the recipient of congrats from all the prettiest hands and eyes ever created. No wonder Whitmore ground his teeth. No wonder several old things—men—standing by, sighed, Lucky Bonar. Ah! It's good to be young.

All the ponies jumped well at the finish except a few stummers at the tall end. Mr. Herliksen hit the ground an awful smacker, but got up with what was left of his face and the brim of his hat, quite cheerily, later on finding his collar bone broken, the first blood of the season.

Mr. Jerome's pony got stuck, gave up hopes, and had to be hauled out by ropes. Otherwise no incident, except that of a sporting wonk which 'unted the 'unters till a Steward 'unted him with an ashplant. Said Steward got three of the best right home and the last seen of the wonk he was hitting the trail for the other side of the world at one thousand miles an hour.

And so ended a cold, cold day. The fox had taken the state of the country into consideration and laid a hunt accordingly, but oh! those vegetable gardens.

(The cards of the races were published Friday, Mr. L. Ezra taking the Xmas hunt and Mr. J. L. Ezra the Boxing Day fixture. Yesterday's event was postponed because of the continued cold and hard ground and will be run tomorrow.)

#### HOCKEY MATCH POSTPONED

The hockey match between the Portuguese Hockey Club and the Sikhs, which was scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until some time during the China New Year.

#### S.F.C. Wins Over

Xavier By 2 to 1

(Continued from Page 1)

over-tendency to dally with the ball and this was their undoing.

Mr. W. E. Wilson refereed to everyone's satisfaction.

#### Two Games Called For

The game scheduled for yesterday between the American Athletic Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club was called off yesterday, the Reds falling to put in a team.

Another game not played was that between the Shanghai Football Club and XI and the Socony team in the Second Division. As the S.F.C. was unable to put in a team it forfeited.

#### Colleges In Tie

Sochow University and the Shanghai Baptist College played their first football game against each other in four years yesterday on the Shanghai College's grounds. The game ended in a 2-2 tie. The strong wind made accurate passing impossible.

Jewish R. C. v. Nanyang Today

The Jewish Recreation Club football team will meet the Nanyang College eleven at 2.45 p.m. today on the College grounds. The following will represent the Jewish Club:

D. Whitman, M. Fox, C. Fuxman (Capt.), H. J. Sanft, H. M. Tuttleman, M. A. Komaroff, M. J. Moalem, G. Tuttleman, H. Abrahams, H. Whitbrod and A. Misila.

Reserve—G. Saltoun.

## TAKE OUT BIDS ON DEAL'S NO TRUMPS

### If Third Hand Has A Strong Major Suit He Should Declare It

By An Expert

New York, Nov. 27.—It is rather curious that while all the auction authorities are practically agreed upon the question of taking out the partner's original no trump bid with a major suit when the third hand is strong it is upon this part of the policy of bidding that the general run of players do not agree with them.

In the old bridge days, when the dealer's partner held a no trump and was inwardly praying that the make would be passed over to him, there was usually an explosion if the dealer made it a suit, even a heart or a diamond.

At bridge the red suits were the only ones that would go game from zero and the diamond make was anathema among all good players on account of the difficulty of getting five odd. This left the heart as practically the only game going declaration.

The chagrin of the third hand, with his no trump, was invariably found to be ill timed if the dealer had a sound heart make, and so it came to be an axiom that a good heart make, with a no trump for the dummy, was a sure game hand.

The general run of auction players seem to have completely forgotten this. The argument now advanced by many persons is that the stronger the partner's hand in high cards the better the assistance for a no trump, regardless of the suits. Add to this the advantages of going game with fewer tricks and scoring tricks at greater value.

This argument would be perfectly correct if the game were played instead of auction, because any weak spots in the no trump would then be known to the prospective partner in advance. But at auction, as long as dealers will persist in bidding no trumps on an ace and two hopes, it is a very dangerous experiment to let them alone if the third hand has a strong major suit bid.

Some members of the Republican Club, New York, distinguish the strong takeout in a major suit from a weak one by bidding three if there are two sure tricks in the suit. They bid two if the suit is weaker.

Even if the original no trump bid is perfectly sound it is very seldom that it is protected in all four suits. At auction the third hand can never tell where the weak spot lies, and any assumption that it is where the third hand is strong may be gratuitous. Take this example:

H—K Q J 5 2  
C—A K 4  
D—Q 9 3  
S—9 4

H—9 4  
C—8 5  
D—A J 10 7 2  
S—10 8 6 5

H—A 10 7 6  
C—Q J 10 5 3  
D—5  
S—A K 2

Z bid no trumps, A, Y and B passing; Y because he imagines he has assistance enough to carry any no trump bid by his partner to victory. Yet Y and Z stopped at two by cards. Having no re-entry A led the intermediate jack of diamonds, and as dummy did not cover B echoed with his second best, the eight, and A led

the deuce for the next trick, as it was not necessary to show number.

If Y had followed the rule of invariably taking the partner out of an original no trump, passed by the second hand, with a two bid in hearts or spades, every time the third hand has five cards in either of those suits and regardless of the strength of the suit itself or of the rest of the hand, it is a little slam in hearts, no matter what B leads.

But there is another element that has to be reckoned with, and that is the optimism of many misbegotten players, who assume that every time their partners bid no trump they have six or seven tricks in hand. The danger from these players is not only that they will refuse to bid a suit if they are strong, but that they will bid two no trumps. This hoary game is a great favorite with some persons.

When the dealer holds what is known as a border line no trump no harm can come of taking him out with a strong major suit. The player who refuses to do this, or who goes two no trumps, presumes. Take this example:

H—A K 9 8 7  
C—J 10 3  
D—K Q J  
S—Q 9

H—4  
C—K Q 5 6 2  
D—9 7 4  
S—A J 6 4

H—10 6 5 2  
C—A 7 5  
D—8 6 2  
S—10 8 3

H—Q J 8  
C—9 4  
D—A 10 5 3  
S—K 7 5 2

Z's hand is exactly average, or border line, as it contains one of each of the five honors, distributed among three suits, all of which are stopped. With such hands as this the bid is usually a safe one, because the bidder is ready to let any major suit take out alone. With hands that would have to deny a major suit take out no trumps should not be bid on border lines. They require a good secondary suit bid.

When A passed, Y, who was an optimist, advanced the bid to two no trumps. Why he did so is not clear. If it is to make it too expensive for the fourth hand to ask for a lead there must be some suit that the player is afraid of. Why assume that it is in the fourth hand and not with the leader?

Why not let the fourth hand ask for a lead? Then the dealer has the advantage of a choice between doubling or bidding more no trumps. If he does neither, confessing his inability to stop that suit twice, then it will be open to the partner to double, bid more no trumps, or show a suit.

In this case B did not ask for any lead. Suppose he had bid two spades?

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## Hangchow Christian College Notes

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Hangchow, December 26.—On Christmas day, before a crowd of over a thousand people, the students of Hangchow Christian College gave an original play, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to famine and flood relief in the North. The play was well written and the acting was of an unusually high standard, and from both a dramatic and a financial standpoint the performance was a gratifying success. The Chinese faculty and students had already contributed nearly 200 to the same cause, part of the amount being raised by voluntarily economizing on their food, the money thus saved being turned over to the relief fund.

Much progress has been made recently in the college building operations. This week the roof of the new Tooker Memorial Chapel, which is being built under the supervision of the college engineer, Mr. J. M. Wilson, is being raised. The building is of out-stone and will cost approximately \$25,000. The contracts for two residences—for Mr. W. R. Wheeler and Mr. Wilson—were let this week. The new athletic field is being rapidly completed and the construction of the new road to the railway station will be commenced at once.

At the last meeting of the College Hill Club, organized by Prof. F. D. Scott, Mr. F. E. Bible gave an interesting address on the military operations of the great war, using maps and diagrams to illustrate his remarks.

In the December issue of the Current History Magazine, of the New York Times, will appear an article by Prof. W. Reginald Wheeler on the "Attempted Restoration of the Manchus in China." The article is illustrated by snapshots taken in Peking at the time of the attempted coup d'état.

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